

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 638.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20, 1858.

PRICE: UNSTAMPED. 5d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

TO the INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of the BOROUGH of REIGATE.

GENTLEMEN,
Knowing that a large and influential portion of the Constituency of your Borough hold political principles in unison with my own, I am induced to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages at the Election, which must shortly take place, owing to the lamented death of your late much respected Member, Mr. Haakblock.

It is impossible, within the limits of an address like the present, to enter into a detailed statement of my views on all those great public questions which must engage the attention of the Legislature on the re-assembling of Parliament; but in the course of my canvass I hope to have the pleasure of making the personal acquaintance of every Elector, and more fully defining my political opinions.

I am and always have been the warm friend and advocate of civil and religious liberty, and I believe that all classes are deeply interested in the steady and peaceable advancement of Reform.

A Nation which does not reform its Institutions and Laws as required by the progress of intelligence and enlightenment of society, will be subjected to anarchy and convulsions, the bitter fruits of which we have seen experienced by other countries in our own times.

How much the Acts of the Imperial Legislature affect favourably, or otherwise, the happiness and prosperity of a great Commercial Community like ours, are facts, which when we reflect upon the present troubled condition of our Indian Empire, will not only be recognised by our leading Statesmen, but be felt and come home to every Household in the Kingdom; and when we look with just pride to the rapid growth of those noble and colossal offspring of our extended commerce and civilisation—Australia and Canada—the vital importance of having a House of Commons competent to deal with such mighty interests in a liberal, just, and impartial spirit, ought to receive the most careful consideration of every true British subject.

I am in favour of a large and judicious measure of Parliamentary Reform, with Protection to the Voter in the exercise of his Franchise, and have therefore given my adhesion to the new Reform Movement.

It is in my opinion the duty of the Government of this Country to cultivate the most friendly relations with Foreign Powers, but I shall at all times give my support to any Ministry that will uphold the honour of the Nation, and protect the lives and property of British Subjects.

In reference to the great question of Religious Freedom, I shall be ready to vote for the immediate and total abolition of Church-rates, objecting to any Act being paid out of the Public Money, and I feel it a duty to protect others in that conscientious exercise of opinions which I claim for myself.

Should I be honoured with your support on the day of Election, you may confidently rely that I shall enter upon the responsible duties of the high position to which I aspire, wholly unflinching in that independent course of action which I conceive to be so necessary to promote the general welfare of the country; and having ample leisure at my command, you may rest assured I shall be bound most anxious to give my best attention to your Local Interests.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your faithful and obedient Servant,
RALPH WALTERS.

3, Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, London,
7th January, 1858.

THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—This Institution, which has for Twenty years amused and instructed the public, will present the following novelties:—

1st.—A NEW MUSICAL and PICTORIAL ENTERTAINMENT, by G. A. COOPER, Esq. (the accomplished Buffo Singer), entitled, "HOME for the HOLIDAYS," including Buffo Songs written by J. C. BROUGH, Esq., and very BEAUTIFUL DISSOLVING VIEWS. Mornings, except Tuesday and Friday, at Half-past Two; Evenings, at a Quarter-past Eight.

2nd.—REMARKABLE PHANTASMAGORIAL ILLUSIONS, produced with entirely new apparatus. The Misses GREENHEAD will accompany these effects on the Piano, Violin, and Violoncello. Mornings, Half-past Twelve; Evenings at Eight.

3rd.—LECTURE and CURIOUS EXPERIMENTS on NATURAL MAGIC, by J. D. MALCOLM, Esq. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at Half-past One. Every Evening (except Thursday next) at Half-past Seven.

4th.—New Views in the Cosmographic Exhibition. Mornings at Twelve, Evenings at Seven.

5th.—Increase of the justly admired Dissolving Scenery, illustrating the REBELLION in INDIA, with PORTRAITS of CLIVE, LORD CANNING, H. R. H. the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE, GENERALS WILSON, NICHOLSON, NEILL, and HAVELOCK, and Grand Optical Effects. Mornings at Four; Evenings (except Thursday next) at a Quarter-past Nine.

6th.—New Lecture Entertainment by J. H. PEPPER, Esq., entitled "A SCUTTLE of COALS from the PIT to the FIRESIDE." Tuesdays and Friday Mornings at Half-past Two.

7th.—"THE LEVIATHAN" STEAM-SHIP, realised in a new Series of Dissolving Pictures, with instructive Description by Mr. MALCOLM. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at Half-past One.

8th.—The Giant Christmas Tree will yield unusual quantities of knives and toys for the boys, and pretty things for the girls, at the fourth GRATUITOUS distribution on Thursday Morning and Thursday Evening, the 21st of January.

Admission to the whole, 1s.; Children under Ten and Schools Half-price.

OKEY'S PARIS, PARISIANS, St. Cloud, Versailles, Baden, &c.—Burlesque and Diorama Sketches. Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight. Tuesdays and Saturdays at Three. Seats, 1s.; Stalls, 2s.—STRAND ROOM, 201, ten doors west of Exeter Hall.

A SOIREE in CONNEXION with the SOCIETY for the LIBERATION of RELIGION from STATE-PATRONAGE and CONTROL will be held next WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 27th Jan., at the MILTON CLUB, 14, Ludgate-hill. Tea to be served at Six o'clock.

Admission will be by cards, to be obtained only by previous application to the Office, by post or otherwise.
Single Admission Card, 1s. 6d.; for a Gentleman and Lady, 2s.

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.

2, Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street.

LONDON CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL-BUILDING SOCIETY.

A SOIREE, in connexion with the above Society, will be held at the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, on TUESDAY EVENING, January 26th, 1858.

The Chair will be taken by EUSEBIUS SMITH, Esq., Treasurer.

When the following Ministers have engaged to attend and address the meeting: Rev. H. Allon, Islington; Rev. W. H. Aylon, Carlisle Chapel; Rev. Paxton Hood, Offord-road Chapel; Rev. E. Cornwall, Craven-hill Chapel; Rev. Andrew Reed, of Bedford-new-town Chapel; and other Gentlemen are also expected to address the meeting.

Tea will be provided at half-past five o'clock, and the meeting commence at half-past six o'clock.

Ladies are specially invited to attend.

J. B. GOUGH will deliver THREE ORATIONS in EXETER HALL, on MONDAY, 25th January; R. CHARLTON, Esq., of Bristol, will preside. 1st Feb., S. MORLEY, Esq., will preside. 8th Feb., J. TUCKER, Esq., of Pavenham, will preside.

Doors open each evening at half-past seven. Chair taken at Eight o'clock.

Tickets for the Body of the Hall, 6d.; Central Seats and Platform, 1s. each. To be had at 337, Strand.

OPENING of the NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, TACKET-STREET, IPSWICH.

This Building will be OPENED for PUBLIC WORSHIP on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant.

The Rev. JAMES SHERMAN, of Blackheath, will Preach in the Morning; and the Rev. Dr. HALLEY, of London, in the Evening. Services to commence at Half-past Eleven a.m., and Half-past Six p.m.

Dinner and Tea will be provided at the New Assembly Rooms, Northgate-street. Tickets, 2s. 6d.

DEVONSHIRE-SQUARE CHAPEL, BISHOPSGATE-STREET.

The Rev. J. H. HINTON's third LECTURE on REDEMPTION. Subject: "The Procuring Cause of Redemption—Mediation;" on SUNDAY EVENING next, January 24th, at half-past Six.

STOCKWELL INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.

On SUNDAY NEXT, the Rev. D. THOMAS will deliver a LECTURE in the above place. Subject—"The Outward World as Viewed by the Scoffing Sceptic." "The Biblical Liturgy" will be used.

Service to commence at Eleven o'clock.

ROYAL JENNERIAN and LONDON VACCINE INSTITUTION.

The ANNUAL MEETING of this Institution will be held on FRIDAY, January 22nd, 1858, at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, at Four o'clock, p.m., when the Report will be read.

Donations will be received by the Honorary Secretary, S. R. BARDOLLEAU, Esq.; the Vaccine House, No. 18, Providence-row, Finsbury-square; or by Dr. Epps, the Medical Director, No. 89, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

CENTENARY of the ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL, near HAMPSTEAD.

PATRON—Her MAJESTY the QUEEN.

Instituted May 10, 1758.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held on TUESDAY EVENING next, Jan. 26, at the MANOR ROOMS, HACKNEY, when the Chair will be taken at Seven o'clock by

The Hon. GEORGE H. C. BYNG, M.P.

The following Gentlemen are expected to take part in the proceedings: J. J. Tanner, Esq.; George Offer, Esq.; Rev. H. J. Gamble; Rev. D. Katterna, D.D.; Rev. James Spence, D.D.; Ebenezer Clarke, Esq.; Elias Chartier, Esq., &c., &c.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office, 32, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

Fifty Children will be admitted into the School during the present Year.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.

Instituted May 10, 1758. For Children of both Sexes, of all Denominations, and from every part of the Kingdom.

PATRON—Her MAJESTY the QUEEN.

TWENTY-FIVE ORPHANS will be admitted at the Election in April. Forms of application may be obtained at the Office, with lists of the Governors. All applications must be in hand before the 1st March. Contributions are earnestly solicited for the general purposes of the Charity, as well as for the Centenary Fund, the object of which is to enlarge the present Building so as to adapt it for 400 instead of 240 children.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office, 32, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, 14, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of the NATIONAL PERMANENT MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY (commonly called the National Freehold Land Society) will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, in the City of London, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of February, 1858, at half-past Six in the Evening precisely.

W. R. WHITTINGHAM, Secretary.

Jan. 20, 1858.

PSALMODY.—The Rev. J. J. WAITE, of

Hereford, will LECTURE and CONDUCT CLASSES at GUERNSEY, in ST. PETER PORT SCHOOL-ROOM, on Mondays and Fridays, Jan. 25 to Feb. 12, and in REBENECH CHAPEL Tuesdays and Thursdays, Jan. 26 to Feb. 11. The Hallelujah, Part I., a collection of choice and standard tunes, chants, sanctuses, &c., will be used by each class. Hymns for the tunes, in the Hallelujah, Part III., in seventy-eight varieties of metre, selected by Rev. J. J. Waite, cloth boards, gilt, 1s. The Hallelujah, Part IV., in sixty varieties of metre, super royal 8vo., vocal score and accompaniment, now ready, cloth, 3s. Sold by J. Snow, 35, Paternoster-row, and all Booksellers.

APPRENTICE.—A respectable well-educated YOUTH, about Fourteen, is WANTED as an OUT-DOOR APPRENTICE to the PRINTING BUSINESS, in the Office of this Paper.

Address, R. K. Burt, Printer, Holborn-hill, London, E.C.

MEDICAL ASSISTANT.—WANTED, a

YOUNG MAN to DISPENSE in a private Surgery.

Apply to Dr. Cooke, 39, Trinity-square, London, E.C.

A YOUNG LADY, of Nonconformist prin-

ciples, who has had considerable experience in Teaching, wishes an ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS to little Boys, or in a Preparatory School. References given and required.

Address, G. W., 130, Upper-street, Islington, London, N.

A HALF BOARDER is required in a first-

class LADIES' ESTABLISHMENT, to give a portion of her time daily to Junior Pupils in return for Lessons from Masters of Music in the Accomplishments. 30s. will be required the first year for Board, Laundry, &c., &c.

Address, M. L., Mr. Clutts, Stationer, Ryelands, Fockham.

AN ARTICLED PUPIL is required in a

LADIES' SCHOOL.—A Young Lady of strict principle and amiable disposition will find unusual advantages and a comfortable home. Terms, for one year, Fourteen Guineas, or for three years, Thirty, prepaid.

The French language is constantly spoken.

Address, Beta, Tring, Bucks.

WANTED, by a YOUNG LADY, who for

several years has been engaged in the Teaching of Children, a SITUATION as ENGLISH TEACHER in a SCHOOL, or GOVERNESS in a FAMILY, where accomplishments are not required.

Address, C. E., care of Rev. J. Stratford, Cirencester, Gloucestershire.

AGENTS WANTED.—Chemists, Booksellers,

&c., would find the sale of Plumbo's Arrowroot very advantageous. It has long been highly esteemed and recommended by eminent physicians as the best food for infants and invalids.

A. S. Plumbo, Alle-place, Great Alle-street, London. Retail, 1s. 6d. per lb.

TO GROCERS.—WANTED a SITUATION

by a YOUNG MAN of considerable experience. First-class references can be given.

Address, A. B., Birchwood-park, Ashbourne, Derby.

TO GROCERS and PROVISION DEALERS.

—WANTED, by a respectable YOUNG MAN, a SITUATION in the above trade; has a thorough knowledge of both branches. Has been used to a brisk counter and family trade. Three years' good character.

Address, A. H. B., 34, Henry-street East, St. John's Wood, London.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—The

Principal of an old and highly respectable PRINTING, STATIONERY, and PUBLISHING Business offers to take an IN-DOOR PUPIL, and to instruct him in every department without premium, on condition of the advance of a sum of money for a term of years, with or without a view to an ultimate partnership. The facilities offered for the acquisition of business habits and knowledge are unusual. A youth of Dissenting family preferred.

The most satisfactory information and references will be afforded on application, by letter, to A. B. C., care of Messrs. Walters and Son, Solicitors, 36, Basinghall-street, London.

SOUTH DEVON.—TO be LET, for a Term,

a good FAMILY RESIDENCE, STABLES, &c., about 100 acres of Land, in an improving neighbourhood, and not two miles from the Whimple Station on the Exeter and Plymouth Railway, now in formation. Opportunity for first-class and cheap Education.

Apply to Mr. Samuel T. Evans, Ottery St. Mary.

THE MISSES MIALLS'S SCHOOL, KING

STREET, LEICESTER, will RE-OPEN on Monday, January 25th.

References and Terms will be forwarded on application.

GUILDFORD HOUSE, near BIRMINGHAM.
Mr. F. EWEN'S Boarding School will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, the 26th inst.

THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.
Mr. JACKSON begs to intimate that his Pupils will RE-ASSEMBLE on MONDAY, the 26th inst.

PARENTS and GUARDIANS who require a good and thorough English Education for their Sons and Wards, upon moderate terms, would do well to send to Mr. ATKINS for a Prospectus of **ANGELIA HOUSE ACADEMY**, ORPINGTON, KENT.

THE MISSES GREGSON'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, RADCLIFFE-TERRACE, MIDDLETON, will RE-OPEN JANUARY 25th, 1858. Terms per Annum: Board and Instruction in the usual branches of an English Education, Thirty Guineas; Day Pupils, Eight Guineas. French, Music, and Drawing, on the usual terms.

MR. A. STEWART, Jun., has arranged to receive into his House, in TUFNELL-PARK West, London, SIX PRIVATE PUPILS. The neighbourhood, a short distance from Highgate, is beautiful and healthy. Prospectuses containing references and terms forwarded on application.
Address, Summerfield, Tufnell-park West, London, N.

PRIVATE TUITION, in a Foreign and English Collegiate School, conducted by a Continental Scholar, and assisted by a Resident English Classical Tutor. A limited number of Pupils are received, to be prepared for the Universities, Military Colleges, Civil Appointments, or for active Commercial Pursuits. French and German spoken in the House.
Address, A. S. W., Lovejoy's Library, Reading.

MISS M. DAVIES, daughter of the Rev. Theo. Davies, wishes to receive under her care TWO YOUNG LADIES for the purposes of a thorough English Education and Instruction in French, German, Music, &c. They will have all the comforts of home, being treated as members of the family.
Terms and references on application.
Hungerford, Berks, Jan. 15, 1858.

MILTON HALL ACADEMY, NORTHAMPTON.
A good ENGLISH EDUCATION, with Latin, French, Mathematics, and the Sciences. No extras, and Vacations short.
Terms, 25L, Washing included.
Prospectus on application to the Principal, Mr. J. DYER.
The School Re-opens on the 16th of January, 1858.

DENMARK-HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, near LONDON.
Principal, Mr. C. P. MASON, B.A., Fellow of University College, London.
The Pupils of the above named school will RE-ASSEMBLE on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the School, from Messrs. Lindsay and Mason, 24, Basinghall-street, and from Messrs. Rolfe Brothers, School Bookellers, 150, Aldersgate-street.

BERNERS-STREET, IPSWICH.
The MISSES BUTLER beg to announce that the next term will COMMENCE Feb. 1st, 1858.
The Education and Training of the Pupils in this Establishment having led to the kind and encouraging support of numerous friends, arrangements have been made for Removal into a larger Residence at the ensuing Midsummer, when increased accommodation for a few more Young Ladies will be provided.
The Misses Butler have a VACANCY at the present time for an ARTICLED PUPIL.

BELMONT HOUSE ACADEMY, PITT-VILLE, CHESHIRE, conducted by Mr. FURSEY and Assistant Resident and Visiting Masters, will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, January 21st, 1858.
A Detailed Prospectus, with Outline of General Studies, Classical, Commercial, and Scriptural, forwarded on application.
Reference in Cheltenham kindly permitted to the Rev. A. Morton Brown, LL.D. The French and Drawing by first-class Prof. 105.

SEA-SIDE EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES, 16, THOMAS-STREET, WEYMOUTH.
This Establishment, conducted by Miss SMITH, assisted by the Rev. HARDWICK SMITH, B.A., and other efficient Teachers, combines the following advantages:—A most Healthy Situation—a Happy Home, regulated on Christian principles—a well-considered Plan of Tuition—a thorough and liberal Education of a high order—inclusive and very moderate terms.
THREE VACANCIES NOW OCCUR.
The Pupils will RE-ASSEMBLE on the 20th of JANUARY. Full particulars will be forwarded on application.

CLAPHAM-PARK SCHOOL, SURREY.
PRINCIPAL—Mr. LONG.
A FIRST CLASS EDUCATION is provided in this long-established School, for the Universities, &c., and equally for superior Mercantile engagements. Pupils, direct from the school, have matriculated in the first division in the London University; and one has just obtained a first-class certificate in Honours, with a Prize in Classics, at the Christmas Examination of the Royal College of Preceptors. The situation, accommodations, and care of Pupils will be found to meet every possible requirement, as also the religious advantages.
Terms (no extras), including all branches of Instruction, except the Accomplishments, from Fifty to Seventy Guineas, according to age.
Full particulars, with numerous references, on application.
N.B. Mr. Long has pupils preparing for the new Oxford Examination and Title, in June next.

SURREY-STREET, NORWICH.
The Misses LINCOLNE beg to inform their friends that the duties of their Establishment will RE-COMMENCE MONDAY, January 25th. Having resided abroad for several years, Young Ladies confided to their care have peculiar advantages for learning the Languages of the Continent. They earnestly endeavour to make study as interesting and pleasant a pursuit as possible, and particular attention is paid to the cultivation of those habits which are indispensable to the character of the well-informed and Christian woman.
Terms on application.
References are kindly permitted to the Dowager Lady Buxton, Northrepps Hall, Norfolk; Madame Razoux, Oosterbant, near Brada, Holland; the Rev. John Alexander, Norwich; the Rev. William Brock, London; the Rev. A. Reed, B.A., Hendon; Andrew Johnston, Esq., Halesworth; H. Harvey, Esq., 43, Cannonbury-square, Islington; W. Bickham, Esq., Manchester; and to the Parents of the Pupils.

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL,

PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Is adapted for First-class Mercantile Instruction. Every pupil is, as far as possible, well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for business, and trained to be quick at Accounts; while the Modern Languages, Chemistry, and Mechanics, are also liberally provided for. The Crystal Palace, the British Museum, and most of the Public Institutions in and near the metropolis are frequently visited by the boarders. Terms moderate and inclusive. References unexceptionable. Holidays, which may be spent in London or at the sea-side under the care of the Principal—eight weeks in the year. Re-opens January 15th.
J. YEATS, F.R.G.S., Principal.

N.B. During the past year, Youths from the upper divisions have been received into some of the largest Mercantile, Manufacturing, and Engineering Firms in the Country.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES,

THAME, OXON.
Miss NICHOLS receives a Limited Number of Young Ladies, whose Education is conducted on the most approved system of Modern Instruction, combined with the Domestic Comfort of a Private Family, on the following terms:—Board, including the essentials of a Sound English Education, Twenty Guineas per Annum. French, Music, and Drawing, upon the usual terms.
The Duties of the School will be Resumed on the 19th JANUARY.
References are kindly permitted to Rev. J. Elrich, M.A. Newport, Isle of Wight; Rev. T. Dosey, Lower Edmonton Mr. Johnson, F.R.A.S., Bicester; Mr. Smeeton, Theddington, Leicestershire; and to the Parents of Pupils.
Thame, Dec. 26, 1857.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

HEATHFIELD HOUSE, PARKSTONE, DORSETSHIRE. (Midway between Poole and the rising Watering-place, Bournemouth.)
Rev. WALTER GILL.
This Establishment presents special claims on the attention of Parents and Guardians as being, according to the best medical testimony, singularly adapted from its locality to the health of young persons; no spot perhaps being more salubrious on the south coast of England. Its domestic arrangements are on a scale both of liberality and comfort, and its educational advantages of a very superior character.
Prospectuses, with terms, which are moderate, and first-class references, to be had on application. French and German taught by Native Professors.
Duties resumed on January 27, 1858.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES,

HAMPDEN HOUSE, BRILL, BUCKS;
CONDUCTED BY THE MISSES CLARKE,
(Daughters of the Rev. Paul Clarke.)
Terms—Eighteen Guineas per Annum.

The Misses C. have taken this commodious house, with a large and exceedingly comfortable school-room attached, which affords ample accommodation for a large number of Pupils, and is in one of the most delightful and romantic places in England. The object of the Misses C., in this Establishment, has been to meet the wants of a respectable class of Young Ladies, where they may receive a first-class education upon the most reasonable terms, and at the same time meet with every necessary comfort. The continued increase and prosperity of the school, together with its superior advantages, and the rapid progress made by the young ladies, justify the Misses C. in calling the attention of parents and guardians to this seminary. Observe the following facts: The locality is exceedingly healthy, the young ladies are most kindly treated, their morals are strictly watched, the education imparted is solid and polite, every attention is paid to their studies, and the most persevering efforts are made to complete, as soon as possible, their education. In this seminary young ladies are trained either for business or the attainment of those higher accomplishments which constitute the embellishment of a refined and superior education.
Music, French, and Drawing all included in the above terms.
Prospectuses will be forwarded on application to the Principals (with references, which are of the highest character), at Hampden House, Brill, Bucks.

BANK OF DEPOSIT, 3, PALL MALL EAST.

Established May, 1844.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that from this day until further notice the INTEREST payable on deposit accounts will be increased to 6L PER CENT. per Annum. Parties desirous of investing money are requested to examine the plan of the Bank of Deposit.
Forms for opening accounts and every information post free on application.
PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.
Oct. 10, 1857.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.
The BONUS for the three years ending 31st December, 1857, will be declared at the Annual Meeting, February 23rd, 1858.
Profits paid in Cash, premiums reduced, or the amount of the Policy proportionately increased.
Policies for the whole term of Life, effected during the present year, will share in the next Triennial Bonus (1860).
By order, JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To Secure the Advantage of This Year's Entry, Proposals must be Lodged at the Head Office, or at any of the Society's Agencies, on or before 1st MARCH.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE WHOLE PROFITS DIVIDED AMONGST THE ASSURED.
THE SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
INSTITUTED 1831.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
The Fund accumulated from the Contributions of Members exceeds ONE MILLION STERLING.

The Annual Revenue exceeds ONE HUNDRED and SEVENTY-SIX THOUSAND POUNDS.
The Amount of Existing Assurances exceeds FOUR MILLIONS and THREE QUARTERS.

The Amount paid to the Representatives of Deceased Members is upwards of Nine Hundred Thousand Pounds, of which One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Pounds consisted of Bonus Additions.

A Division of Profits is made every Three Years, the next Division being at 1st March, 1859.

HEAD OFFICE:
26, ST. ANDREW-SQUARE, EDINBURGH.
ROBERT CHRISTIE, Manager.
WILLIAM FINLAY, Secretary.
LONDON OFFICE—26, POULTRY, E.C.
ARCHD. T. RITCHIE, Agent.
WESTERN LONDON OFFICE—41, JAMES'S-STREET, WEST-BOURNE-TERRACE, W.
CHAS. B. LEVER, Solicitor, Agent.

THE GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-NINTH HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND, at the rate of Six per cent., declared on the 13th inst., is payable to the Shareholders at the Office of the Company, 62, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, between the hours of Ten and Four.
By order of the Board,
January 19, 1858. THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

DEPOSIT and DISCOUNT BANK.

SIX PER CENT. is paid on all Sums received on DEPOSIT. Interest paid Half-yearly.
The Right Hon. the Earl of DEVON, Chairman.
Offices: 6, Cannon-street West, E.C.
G. H. LAW, Manager.

Most Surprising Success at the First Meeting.—All the former Societies surpassed.—No more Members received after the February Meeting.—Join while you have the opportunity.

THE CONGREGATIONAL BUILDING SOCIETIES.

A NEW SOCIETY (the No. 5) has now commenced. Entrance Fee 1s. per Share, until after the February Meeting. Subscription 5s. per month; Rules 6d.
Six per Cent. Interest for Deposits.
3,000l. will be advanced at the second meeting, Tuesday, 26th January.
R. G. PEACOCK, Manager,
Belgrave Hall,
41, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico, S.W.
See the "British Standard" of Feb. 27, 1857, pages 72 and 73.

ACHILLES INSURANCE COMPANY

CHAIRMAN.
EDWARD MIALI, Esq.
CHAIRMAN OF THE MANCHESTER BOARD.
Sir JAMES WATTS, Knt.
OFFICES.
LONDON: 25, CANNON-STREET.
MANCHESTER: 11, DUCIE-PLACE.
JOHN KINGSLEY, Local Secretary.
LEEDS: 149, BRIGGATE.
JOHN CRAIG, District Manager.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and Rates of Premium, required for any contingency, will be forwarded on application to any of the Agents, or to the Head Office, 25, Cannon-street, E.C.
H. B. TAPLIN, Secretary.

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
1,000L. IN CASE OF DEATH, OR
A FIXED ALLOWANCE of 6L PER WEEK
IN THE EVENT OF INJURY.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 638.]

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AN OUTPOST SURRENDERED.

WE would very gladly have transferred to our own columns the reply of the *St. James's Chronicle*, to our article of last week—notwithstanding his having declined to reciprocate our courtesy—if he had really carried forward the argument. He has written at some length—but if he will allow us to say so, the greater part of what he has written is irrelevant, and such part as really touches the question under discussion concedes the very point at issue between us.

We beg to recal our contemporary's recollection to the fact that his first complaint against our views originated in our vehement remonstrance against the madness, as it appeared to us, of attempting in the future government of India, to propagate Christianity among the natives by State intervention. We beg him to remember that in his desire to drive us into an awkward position, he asked us with special emphasis, "Does Mr. Miall think, and will he plainly state, that in his opinion the duty of the *East India Company* is, to 'leave religion alone,' and to declare to all whom it might concern, that if they have any wish for Christian ordinances they must take means to supply themselves, for that the Company deems all such matters to be beyond its province?" We take the liberty of reminding him, that in endeavouring to push an analogy against us to what seemed to him its legitimate limits, he asked "Or if a territory like that of the *East India Company* be held in co-partnership by several hundreds of persons, does plurality change their position or their duties?" Whether we looked, therefore, to the occasion of this little controversy, to the knotty questions given us to untie, or to the point to which every illustration was finally driven home, we were justified in supposing that our contemporary was at issue with us as to the propriety of resorting to Government means with a view to Christianise the inhabitants of India. We are happy to find nevertheless that our supposition was a mistaken one, and we would instantly apologise for having given it entertainment, but for the conviction we have that our opponent, on a review of what he has written, will candidly admit that it would have been difficult for us to have embraced any other. We have now, however, to perform the pleasant task of using our contemporary's own authority to rectify the mistake. In last Saturday's impression he says, in answer to our argument of the foregoing Wednesday, "The necessity, however, of beginning by persuasion, when we have to do with a nation of heathens, is sufficiently clear. But who has ever proposed to establish a Church, supported by fixed and compulsory payments, before the people among whom it was to be established had been taught to revere and admire Christianity?"

Here, then, the controversy closes, so far as India is concerned. We must wait until the people "have been taught to revere and admire Christianity" before we make them provide for Christian institutions "by fixed and compulsory payments." We hope we do not mistake our contemporary again. We trust he has not slidden

into the bad habit of using words in a non-natural sense. If he had meant that although it would be highly improper in the Government of India to resort to a system of tithes and Church-rates for the maintenance of Christian ordinances in that empire, it would be quite *en regle* to aid the object by Government grants, we think his candour would have constrained him to say so. But, lest it should turn out that he and we attach different meanings to the self-same phrase, we submit to him whether there is any distinction between tithes, or Church-rates, and grants from the public funds (as to the compulsory nature of the provision) beyond this, that the one is direct, the other indirect. Is the former inexpedient only because, in addition to being a compulsory tax, it is seen and felt by him who pays it to be such? Or is a grant less objectionable, in point of religious fitness, merely because it can be applied to the Christianising of the natives without their being cognisant of the source from which it comes? We will not do the *St. James's Chronicle* the wrong of supposing that it would advocate reliance upon such a pious fraud. But if any parties really desire, by such means, to "do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame"—if any hope to "steal a march" upon the natives, and employ the money wrung from them in taxes in providing bishops and clergymen to carry forward the work of Christianity in India, without letting the natives know that the money is taken from their pockets, we forewarn them that they will gain nothing even in the way of concealment. For the benefit of such clever and Jesuitical friends of Christianity, if such there be, we take the freedom of printing an extract from "a Petition to the Imperial Parliament from the Members of the Madras Native Association," in 1852. It will let some English people see that they are not very likely to impose upon the natives of India by any practical juggle in support of the Christian faith. The passage to which we allude is as follows:—

"That your petitioners, being aware, from several sources, that both the Anglican and Scottish State Churches are making great efforts, both in this country and in England, for an increase of clergymen on their respective establishments in India, respectfully, but most determinately, remonstrate against any increase to either. They admit the propriety of Military Chaplains for the European troops, but repudiate the injustice of the people of this country being compelled to support a couple of State establishments, for a mere handful of foreigners, professors of a foreign creed; and while they will not object to the number of clergy already in the country, they desire to see them appropriated entirely to the military service, and that whatever augmentation be needed, the requisite funds shall be provided by the individuals by whom such services may be requested. The community to which your petitioners belong supports its own religion—so do the Mohammedans, and the various Dissenters from the Church of England at this Presidency; even the Anglicans have commenced to do the same, and justice demands that they should be left as much to themselves as all other sects are—and your Petitioners earnestly pray your Honourable House that the people of this country be no further taxed for the maintenance of a number of individuals who are of no earthly use to them; but that their expense may be borne, wholly and solely, by those persons to whom their ministrations are necessary and acceptable."

If it were lawful, then, or decent, for the Government of India to do by indirect and circuitous means, what it would not be insane enough to attempt by direct ones, it would provoke just the same opposition. The prejudice against the gospel which would be excited by the more covert method of proceeding, would be as bitter, and, in a short time, as general, as if the rulers of India were to proceed by fixed and compulsory payments. Let no one "lay the flattering unction to his soul," that the above extract represents merely the discontent of a few educated natives, crammed for the occasion by

European interlopers. The Indian gentry in the Presidential cities know pretty well what they are about, especially in resisting any action by the Government upon their religion, and their means of communication with their fellow-countrymen by means of their news writers, are far more prompt and extensive than any that are at the command of the Government. We could not make a grosser blunder in the interests of Christianity, than by imagining that the evangelisation of India can be really aided by the pecuniary assistance of the civil power, as such.

And now, having disposed of the practical question upon which this discussion arose, we must decline following our contemporary over the abstract ground. Our own readers are familiar with the arguments with which we should assail his positions, and we cannot think of troubling them with a repetition of them for the barren purpose of gaining a triumph over the *St. James's Chronicle*. If, indeed, he would make both sides of the controversy common to his own readers, as we have shown our readiness to do to ours, we should be happy to meet him. But we see no useful end to be gained by continuing a discussion in the presence of one side only. We care not to enter the lists with any antagonist, save as we may thereby conduce to the advancement of the truths we hold. Even the excitement of carrying all the positions of our opponent, to which we see our way as clear as the sun at noonday, is a temptation which we deliberately forego when we find that it can lead to no profitable result. We, therefore, respectfully but firmly decline an encounter which our own circle of readers only is permitted to witness. We cannot regard it as worth our while to address the *St. James's Chronicle* only. As he will not let us address his readers, save in extracts which he selects for reply, we bid him adieu, and wish him more confidence both in his cause and in himself.

RELIGION IN INDIA.

We have pleasure in complying with the request made to us to give publicity to the subjoined circular about to be issued by the Liberation of Religion Society, and we would earnestly exhort our friends to lose no time in acting on the suggestion, and availing themselves of the information it contains. The "Minute" referred to has already appeared in our columns:—

"Dear Sir,—Since the issue of the accompanying Minute the committee have not been without gratifying indications of its harmony with public feeling. Not only have the Liberal press in town and country cordially adopted it, but to an unusual extent the tone of public discussion on Indian affairs generally has been avowedly influenced by the principles it lays down. There can be no doubt, indeed, that the marked abstinence, among Protestant Episcopalian bodies of all sections, from demanding that their efforts for the spread in India of our common Christianity shall be distinguished by special Government support, is due, in great measure, to the obvious direction of public feeling, which this Minute has so accurately expressed.

"But there is, unhappily, too much reason to fear that there does exist, in full force, the desire for Government aid—that the Government of the day is only too willing to gratify it—and that, so far as it is gratified, the spread of Christianity in India will be impeded. Of all the forms by which Government has been wont, first to weaken the energies of religion, and then to hamper its action—whether by grants of public money or land, appointments to ecclesiastical office, or (its inevitable consequence) the establishment of ecclesiastical law—not one has been abjured. All these are wished for in India. And it is perfectly possible, if it be not at once protested against, that while public attention is being taken up with the reconstruction of the Indian government here, grants, appointments, and ecclesiastical law will be silently shaping themselves into form and system there.

"It is thought desirable that the influx of peti-

tions to both houses should commence with the opening of Parliament on the 4th February; and we would make it our earnest request that you will take the necessary steps to procure their signature and presentation by your Representative, or a peer connected with your county, on that day or as soon as possible afterwards.

"Watch will be kept over all incidents appearing to bear upon the question, in order that you may be informed in time to communicate further with your Representative, as occasion may serve."

"We are, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"CHAS. J. FOSTER, Chairman.

"J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.

"Liberation Society, Parliamentary Committee
Rooms, 2, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-st., E.C.,
January 19, 1858."

[FORM OF PETITION.]

To the [Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal] or, [the Honourable the Commons] of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament Assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned members of the congregation assembling at _____, [or inhabitants of _____],

Sheweth,

That the Legislature being about to consider measures relating to the future Government of India, your petitioners are desirous that the relationship of the governing body in that country, towards the religions of the natives, should be placed on a new and satisfactory basis.

That while they would strongly object to any attempt either to enforce Christianity on the native population, or to deny to them the fullest religious liberty compatible with the due administration of justice, they earnestly deprecate the continued support of idolatrous tenets and practices by public patronage, authority, or funds.

That they desire for the teachers of Christianity only due protection from the Government, while seeking to commend to the people of India a purer faith, and believe that missionary and other efforts for their evangelization would be greatly impeded by any public grants of money, or of land, or the creation by the State of any ecclesiastical machinery for the promotion of Christianity.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray your Hon. [or Right Hon.] House, to adopt such measures as will prevent any interference on the part of the Government of India, intended either to repress, or to promote, any form of religion, and as will secure for all the unimpeded right of proselytising by voluntary effort.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

[Petitions must be in writing. Each petitioner must sign his own name only, and at least one signature must be on the sheet containing the petition: for want of this, petitions are frequently rejected. Petitions may be sent post free to peers or members of Parliament, if enclosed in a paper open at both ends, and marked "Petition." Where time presses, they may be addressed to the peer or member, at the House; but in such case, a letter should be addressed to him at his private residence, acquainting him that they have been so sent. Signatures should by no means be confined to Dissenters, many Churchmen being favourable to the object.]

THE COMMITTEE OF LAYMEN AND THE PARLIAMENTARY RETURNS ON CHURCH-RATES.—We understand that the *soirée* of the Liberation of Religion Society, announced in our advertising columns as to take place next Wednesday evening, is to be held in connexion with an important movement in the matter of Church-rate abolition. Ever since the committee formed to save Church-rates made their extraordinary statement to the Premier last year, the Executive of the Liberation Society have been making inquiries which have demonstrated the fallaciousness of the conclusions sought to be established by the parliamentary returns. The results of some of these have already been made public; but it being felt that an authorised counter-statement should now be laid before the Premier, a deputation for the purpose is to wait upon Lord Palmerston next Wednesday morning. We have the gratification of learning that a considerable number of gentlemen, resident in different parts of the kingdom, intend showing their sense of the importance of this step by visiting the metropolis to join the deputation; and it is for the double purpose of affording to these friends an opportunity of meeting the society's metropolitan supporters, and of reporting the proceedings at the interview with his lordship, that the *soirée* is to take place at the Milton Club in the evening. We have no doubt that both parties will appreciate the arrangement.

THE EDINBURGH ANNUITY-TAX.—The Committee of Inhabitants appointed some time ago to promote

the abolition of the Annuity-tax held a conference with the members for Edinburgh, Messrs. Black and Cowan, in the Saloon of the Royal Hotel on Wednesday evening. The chair was occupied by Baillie Grieve. Messrs. Black and Cowan were heard at length, both as to the miscarriage of the last bill, and their willingness to exert themselves in promoting any measure which was likely to have the concurrence and cordial support of their constituents. A long and very earnest discussion ensued, which resulted in the meeting arriving at what seemed to be a cordial opinion that grounds existed for again going to Parliament, and expecting that, through persevering importunity, there would be yielded to justice what, in a similar case, the Irish had obtained through dint of courage and determination. The general feeling was, that while the life interests of the present eighteen incumbents of the city were to be respected, a bill to abolish the tax should be introduced by the city members. That it should be framed on the principle of ceding to the Church, with the view of providing for succeeding incumbents, all ecclesiastical funds proper—such as the 2,000*l.* per annum derived from the port of Leith, whatever might be derived from the Deaneries of the Chapel Royal, the seat rents and church-door collections, &c., giving of course the city creditors a security as good at least as they have at present, by substituting the guarantee of a tax for a fluctuating and falling revenue. It was the unanimous feeling that in this way, avoiding at once the difficulties of Nonconformists and the objections of Churchmen—neither demanding money from the national exchequer nor invading the principle of an Established Church—there was strong reason to hope for ultimate success; while, could the measure be introduced as a public bill, all the expense of counsel, &c., attendant on a private bill would be avoided. It was finally determined, on a motion made by Mr. Harrison, and seconded by Councillor Girle, that a committee should be appointed to frame resolutions, to be laid before a public meeting to be called on an early day.—*Scottish Press.*

THE SCOTCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND VOLUNTARIANISM.—We are happy to inform our readers that the sum subscribed to the *Regium Donum* Compensation Fund already amounts to nearly 15,000*l.* This is exclusive of about 1,000*l.* for Bishops' residences, for the most part appropriated to the diocese of Edinburgh.—*Scottish Ecclesiastical Journal.*

THE METROPOLITAN CLERGY AND THE POOR-RATE.—At a meeting of metropolitan clergy, in St. Sion College, London Wall, on Wednesday, the Rev. C. Mackenzie in the chair, resolutions calling for an equalisation of the poor-rates in London were unanimously adopted, and it was ordered that petitions embodying that view should be presented to Parliament.

MIDDLE CLASS EXAMINATION AND THEOLOGICAL TEACHING.—A large meeting, attended by all classes and sects, was held at Southampton a few days ago, to hear the Rev. J. E. T. Rogers explain the new statute of the University of Oxford, for conferring the degree of "Associate of Arts." When he had done so, it was resolved that the University should be requested to make Southampton one of the centres of examination. During the proceedings, some speakers expressed regret that the scheme did not include examination in religious and Biblical knowledge. But the majority contended, and the meeting supported them, that the "chief glory" of the scheme was, that while provision is made for examining young men who are members of the Church of England on certain questions appertaining thereto, and those who are not members of the Church in the Old Testament Scriptures and other departments of general theology, yet in any case it will not be enforced where the parent or guardian of the examinee objects; and, further, that proficiency or otherwise in these matters will have no effect in the granting of the degree.

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.—A public meeting, to promote the work of Christianity in India, was held on Friday evening, at Southampton. The chair was occupied by the Hon. R. H. Dutton, M.P. Lord Henry Cholmondeley moved the first resolution in favour of petitioning Parliament, praying "That, in all their future legislation for British India, everything may be done to manifest supreme reverence for the religion of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and encouragement be given to the teaching and preaching of the Gospel amongst the natives, and every idolatrous practice be disallowed which is contrary to Christian morality." The Rev. H. Carey seconded the resolution, which was supported by the Rev. T. Adkins, and a suggestion of the Rev. W. Roberts, that the words "perfect freedom," be substituted for "encouragement," having been agreed to, the resolution was carried unanimously. T. M. Weguelin, Esq., M.P., said the movement did honour to the religious spirit of the town, and could not fail to be imitated by other communities. The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. F. Russell and the Rev. W. White. After which this most enthusiastic meeting was brought to a close.

A RECTOR ON RELIGION IN INDIA.—A correspondent of the *Guardian*, signing himself "Rector," thus deprecates any idea of creating a Church Establishment in India:—

The relation of the Government to the Christian religion in general has been shown by many to be most unsatisfactory, but its relation to the Church of England in particular is more unsatisfactory than all the rest. There is a kind of demi-semi Establishment, which does nothing whatever towards the conversion of the natives, with the exception of providing three bishops, who are about as equal to the work which requires to be done as was the original apparatus prepared for launching the *Leviathan*. And while it contributes this drop in the

ocean towards the conversion of the natives, it stands in the way of more being done by voluntary exertion. It is, I think, clearly undesirable that a Christian Government in a heathen land should have any Church establishment at all, beyond what is necessary for the supply of the spiritual wants of its own civil and military servants and dependants, unless it is going to undertake the task of recommending its religion to the heathen, which, in India, no one expects, and perhaps hardly any one wishes it to do. It may be a difficult question how to adjust the relations between the bishops and clergy required for the supply of those wants, and the bishops and clergy required to carry on missionary operations. But to my mind it is perfectly clear that all connexion between the Government (or Company) and these latter bishops and clergy ought entirely to cease; so that the Church, as a missionary Church, may be able to develop and expand itself without let or hindrance from the civil power, according to the temporal means that shall be supplied to it by man, and the spiritual gifts that shall be sent to it from on High. Let us not be afraid of Mr. Miall's principles for India. I cannot help agreeing with him in deprecating all connexion with the State there, where the Church has no historical existence, and need not be hampered, as here, by the conflicts of past generations. She has got new work to do there—new, at least, in modern times. To do it she must take a new development, or revert to an old one; such as that sketched out by Mr. B. Hope in his letter to the *Times*. Let her be turned loose into the country, and if she is what we believe her to be, she will be guided to take the right development. But it is mere senility to think that we are going to convert such a heathen nation by the same system with which we minister, or fail to minister, to a Christian population at home.

The SWANSEA CEMETERY dispute is at an end; the Bishop of St. David's having consecrated the ground on the 7th, though he had granted a license for burials several months back.

Religious Intelligence.

SERMON IN COMMEMORATION OF SIR HENRY HAVELOCK.

Bloomsbury Chapel was on Sunday morning crowded to excess, in consequence of an announcement having been made by the minister, the Rev. Mr. Brock, that he would take that opportunity of paying a tribute of respect to the memory of the lamented Sir Henry Havelock, who was formerly a member of the Christian community assembling in that place of worship. The sermon, which occupied about an hour in the delivery, was listened to with the most profound attention, and at its conclusion an intimation was given that, as a great number of persons had been unable to obtain admission, the prominent features of the discourse would be noticed on the following evening.

The rev. gentleman took for his text the 24th verse of the 5th chapter of Genesis—"And Enoch walked with God, and he was not: for God took him." Havelock, he said, "walked with God." That might be taken as indicating a habit for which every one ought to be thankful. He gave himself up earnestly to promote the glory of God, and like a little child, warrior as he was, sought to enjoy communion with God. He acknowledged God in all his ways. So long ago as the year 1807, when he was at the Charterhouse School, he was accustomed to make selection of his sleeping-room, in company with a few other like-minded youngsters—men who have risen to renown in their several professions. They were accustomed to read religious books; volumes of sermons among the rest. Before he went to India in 1823, he had presented himself a living sacrifice to God, and resolved, whatever others might do, to serve the Lord. No sooner did he join the 13th Light Infantry than he began to devote himself seriously to the welfare of his fellow-men, assembling them together at every opportunity for the reading of the Scriptures and psalmody and prayer, and throughout the long period of his connection with that regiment that practice he religiously maintained. There came a time when they built a place for their religious accommodation, and had their own pastor, but Havelock was amongst them, as one that served them in the gospel and grace of the Lord Jesus. When at Rangoon with the expedition under Sir A. Campbell, he exerted himself to the utmost to prevent the excesses of the soldiers after the place had been captured. He there obtained the permanent use of a large chamber in the Grand Pagoda, and converted that chamber, the walls of which were decorated with idolatrous images, into a meeting-house for the worship of the true God. One day a military officer, on approaching the edifice, heard the sound of psalmody, and entering therein, he found above a hundred soldiers seated around their officer, who was acting as the good minister of Jesus Christ. About that time, a military emergency having arisen, the general in command thought not of his embarrassment. Having ordered out a particular troop, the reply was that they were intoxicated, and could not take a place of danger. Then, said the commanding officer, turn out Havelock's men; he is always ready, and his men are never drunk. They were immediately under arms, and the general's object was achieved. Not without much opposition was it that he endeavoured to walk humbly with his God. He was ridiculed, misrepresented, and persecuted for righteousness' sake. On the adjutancy of his corps becoming vacant, an application was made to the Governor-General to give it to Havelock. His lordship demurred on account of what had been said to Havelock's disparagement as being an enthusiast and a fanatic. Bitter was the hostility which beset him on that occasion, but it was overcome in this manner. A return was ordered of the offences committed by the men of the several companies throughout the regiment, and, having examined the return, the Governor-General

said he found that the men in Havelock's company who had joined in his religious exercises were the most sober and best-behaved men in the regiment. The complaint against the men, he said, was that they were Baptists, and he added that he wished the whole regiment were Baptists too. The result of the inquiry was the bestowal of the adjutancy upon Havelock, and the entry in his memorandum-book simply mentions the fact, with the addition of the following words: "Continue religious instruction to the soldiers, and do everything to promote temperate habits among them." And under the same date were the words "Dr. Marshman's happy death at Serampore." During the twenty-three years that he acted as a subaltern officer he devoted one-tenth part of his slender income to purposes of religious benevolence. In 1838 he obtained promotion, and took an active part in the movement at Cabul and Jellalabad, forming one of the body designated by the Governor-General to restore the garrisons. For six weeks were the men employed on the fortifications. On the completion of the works, Havelock suggested to General Sale the propriety of holding a religious service, for the purpose of thanking God and taking courage. The suggestion was acted upon. The garrison were assembled, and on Havelock devolved the duty of offering prayer and praise for his comrades and himself. Thus practically did he "walk with God." In the year 1847 he again obtained promotion, and we find him at Bombay, where he identified himself with the friends of truth and missionary purposes. In the year 1849 he came to England, and remained here and on the Continent for two years. For some time he was a worshipper with us in this chapel, and well do I remember when he stood at the baptism, as I was baptizing his second son, he looking and speaking, and demeaning himself as a man whose very heart was glad that his boy was thus consecrating himself to the service of the Lord. On his return to India he was called upon to occupy a high military position, and did so without any detriment to his religious duties. As he was going to India from Persia the vessel in which he had sailed was wrecked, and greatly owing to his firmness and presence of mind, every soul on board was saved. When all was safely on shore, what did they hear but an earnest call upon them to render altogether their thanks to God for their escape? And whose earnest call was that? Havelock's. Who would lead these thanksgivings? He would; and so he did. And kneeling down there and then, surrounded by the passengers and crew, he thanked God for giving them mercy and grace in time of need. It is this devout spontaneous readiness to officiate in services of that kind that affords an illustration of his habits for which we are devoutly thankful to God. Those who were connected with him know that he had not put on religion for sanctimonious and sinister purposes. They knew that he walked worthy of his vocation at all hazard and all cost. I have authority for saying that he once threw away the highest prospects in his profession because he would not lend himself to the defence of a policy of which in his conscience he utterly disapproved, and more than once did he put his military commission in the highest jeopardy because he would not obey a command that had been issued which was in contravention and opposition to his religious creed. Although he could have maintained and he did maintain his allegiance to his Sovereign at the sacrifice of his life, he would not sacrifice his allegiance to his Heavenly Father. What he began in his little chamber at the Charterhouse he consummated in his dying chamber at Lucknow, fulfilling the character described in the text, "walking with God." In the language of the second part, "He was not"—an incident unfeignedly distressing to all. There was a family in which he might have delighted to repose, ministering as he so well could to their intellectual enjoyment, and receiving what he so much appreciated—the expression of their respect and love. But duty calling him elsewhere, he was found elsewhere, and for seven years he knew not the blessed cheerfulness of a domestic home. Not long ago he might be found at the council table, or on the battlefield, doing his best for his country, whatever self-sacrifices his duty might involve. Was there a difficulty to be solved, he would give himself up to its solution. Was there a hardship to be endured, he would cheerfully endure it. Was there a danger to be incurred, he would readily incur it. Was there a deliverance to be achieved, he would cheerfully endeavour to achieve it. As Lord Hardinge once said, "He was every inch a soldier;" and he was also every inch a Christian. For four months and a half he had to maintain a warfare second to none in the responsibility which devolved upon him. Neither day nor night had he anything but the slightest snatches of repose. He could not and would not rest. The Residency, with its precious treasure of women and children, must be relieved, and for seven weeks was he with his comrades magnanimously enshrouding that Residency, until by the co-operation of other agencies relief was afforded. So far his object was attained. He was serving without a wound. He had never been wounded throughout his life. One day acute dysentery lays hold of him, and he is succumbing and sinking beneath its power. Is he aware of his position? Perfectly. Does the knowledge of his condition alarm him? Not in the least degree. Is his mind sound enough and active enough to appreciate the event now at hand? Active enough and sound enough beyond all doubt. Who tells us that? His son, who nursed and cared for him with an assiduous and faithful love. Did he say anything which it is worth while to mention in such an assembly as this? He did. He said to Sir James Outram, "For more than forty years I have so ruled my life that when death comes I meet it face to face without

fear." He said this repeatedly, and as his end was approaching, looking his son in the face he said, "Come, my son, and see how a Christian man can die." And so he died. "He was not"—"he was not" amongst the men whom he could have helped so effectually by his counsel—"he was not" amongst those who had been accustomed to rely upon his powers in the field—"he was not"—another incident by which we are unfeignedly distressed. The third portion of the text says—"For God took him." God took Havelock, and then we have the transition in which we may triumphantly rejoice. He died confidently, happily, triumphantly, receiving the end of his faith, even the salvation of his soul. "God took him!" and in that transition we may triumphantly rejoice. Havelock, though dead, yet speaketh; and he speaketh two lessons—he bids you to understand that the busiest life you can be leading may be, and ought to be, a religious life, and that your religion ought to be the religion of a Saviour: that unless you believe in the Saviour you are lost; but that if you live a life of faith in the Son of God, you will by and bye die as he died.

THE OPENING OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—We (the *Union*) are enabled to announce that the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's are making preparations to open their cathedral very shortly. An application has already been made to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for 10,000*l.* to defray the expenses of fitting up and lighting the nave, to which an answer has been received by the Chapter from the Archbishop of Canterbury, stating that the sum of 1,000*l.* is at their disposal.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY SPECIAL SERVICES.—On Sunday evening the nave of the Abbey was thrown open for the third of the series of these services. An immense crowd had assembled, as on the two previous occasions, long before the time fixed for the commencement of the service, but though fully a thousand persons failed to gain admittance, there was no inconvenience felt in entering the sacred edifice. The number present is estimated at 4,000, and the usual discrepancy appears in the statements of the character and class of the congregation. From the commencement to the close of the service a sharp, steady breeze blew through the nave, and many persons covered their heads with pocket-handkerchiefs and shawls, thereby giving a somewhat grotesque appearance to the congregation. The Dean of Westminster, Dr. Trench, read the lessons, and the sermon was preached by Archdeacon Sinclair, who took as his text the 1st verse of the 122nd Psalm—"I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into his house of the Lord." The sermon is said, in one report, to have been "cold and didactic," the preacher inculcating the necessity of regular attendance upon public worship as an evidence of pure godliness.

THE EXETER HALL SERVICES.—On Sunday evening the third of the new series of services at Exeter Hall, designed for the working classes, was attended by an audience which filled the spacious building within a few minutes of the doors being thrown open. The sermon was preached by the Rev. George B. Macdonald, minister of the Wesleyan Chapel in Hinde-street, Manchester-square. The sermon next Sunday evening will be preached by the Rev. Daniel Katterns, minister of the Baptist Chapel, Hackney.

SUNDAY LECTURES TO THE WORKING CLASSES.—On Sunday afternoon last, the Rev. T. A. Wheeler, of Norwich, delivered the first of a series of lectures in St. Andrew's Hall. About 1,500 persons were present, of whom the great majority evidently belonged to the working classes. The lecturer, having been introduced by the Rev. J. Alexander, briefly explained the object he had in view, to convey to his audience moral and religious instruction "in a more free and lively manner than is deemed quite accordant with the conventionalities of the pulpit, or than would be tolerated in the place of chapels." He did not feel sure, he said, that in taking this work upon himself they had an illustration of "the right man in the right place," but if he failed, he should most heartily rejoice that his unsuccessful attempt led some one abler and better than himself to try again. He took as the subject of his first address, "God helps those who help themselves," from which he spoke in an attractive and very impressive manner.—The Rev. Brewin Grant, B.A., continues to lecture to densely crowded audiences in the Mechanics' Hall, Tudor-street, Sheffield, the subject on Sunday week being, The Inscription upon the Cross.

LANCASHIRE INDEPENDENT COLLEGE.—We are informed that the committee of the Lancashire Independent College have obtained the consent of Professor Rogers, of Spring Hill College, to undertake the duties of Dr. Vaughan's chair; that a successor to Dr. Davidson's chair has not yet been appointed, but that it is the intention of the committee to fill it up as soon as they can make satisfactory arrangements for that purpose, and that in the meantime, temporary but effective provision will be made for teaching the principal subjects of that chair.

OAKLANDS CHAPEL, SHEPHERD'S BUSH.—On the evening of New Year's day, the Christian friends who have identified themselves with this new chapel, under the ministry of the Rev. J. Stent, met to form themselves into a Christian Church. The meeting was confined to those who were to constitute the Church, and the service presided over by the minister. The new church commenced its existence with fifty-five members. On the following Monday evening a congregational tea-meeting was held. The large Lecture Room, tastefully decorated, was quite filled. After tea addresses were delivered by members of the newly-formed church and their

minister, and an effort commenced for the removal of the debt upon the chapel. At the beginning of the meeting the liabilities were 1,780*l.* The appeal made was largely responded to, so that at the close of the meeting, the debt was only 450*l.* This large sum was raised chiefly through the generous liberality of those who had advanced the loans without interest, and who in addition to giving up the loans, opened the new subscription list with a large donation. It is confidently hoped the remaining sum will be cleared off in a few months. At the close of the meeting announcements were made that a course of popular lectures would be delivered weekly during the remaining months of winter, and that arrangements were being made to open a circulating library for the benefit of the neighbourhood. On the following evening, the children of the Sunday Schools to the number of about 200, were assembled to tea, and were treated afterwards with a lecture on India, illustrated with dissolving views.

BROTHERTON.—FAREWELL TEA PARTY.—On Monday evening, Jan. 4th, a public tea-meeting was held in Ebenezer Chapel, Brotherton, for the purpose of taking farewell of the Rev. G. B. Scott, on his removal to the city of Lichfield, after which a public meeting took place in the chapel, W. Wood, Esq., M.P., presiding. On the platform were the Revs. G. B. Scott, S. Gladstone, of Goole, J. Innes, Pontefract, J. Deniston, Knottingley, and H. M'Dowall, Esq., of Pontefract. The chairman, after an appropriate address on the separation of a minister from his flock, spoke highly of the past usefulness of Mr. Scott in Brotherton and neighbourhood, and said he felt pleasure as one of the people's representatives in giving whatever aid he could to a meeting called to do honour to one who had laboured for them. After a few words from H. M'Dowall, Esq., Messrs. Powell and Greaves were introduced as a deputation from the teachers of the Sabbath school, and presented Mr. Scott with a testimonial of respect from them, with a suitable address, to which the names of eighteen teachers were added; the testimonial was printed in colours and handsomely framed. The Rev. J. Deniston next addressed the meeting, and introduced two of the scholars of the Sabbath school, who, deputed by their school-fellows, presented Mr. Scott with a handsome volume bearing an appropriate inscription, and signed by fifty of the scholars. The Rev. James Innes, of Pontefract, after a short speech, introduced Messrs. James Smith and W. Tindall, who presented Mr. Scott with a purse of gold subscribed by the church and congregation, towards which other friends of other denominations had contributed. Mr. Innes then spoke of the success of Mr. Scott in the ministry during the nine years he had been settled at Brotherton, fifty members having been added to the church, the chapel cleared from debt, a school-room had been built, and much good accomplished. The Rev. S. Gladstone, of Goole, also addressed the meeting, and introduced a deputation from Mr. Scott's Bible and Music Class, who presented a splendid tea and coffee-pot, with an appropriate inscription, to Mr. and Mrs. Scott. The Rev. G. B. Scott replied to these expressions of esteem and regard in an affecting address.

WELLINGBOROUGH.—A public presentation of the handsome sum of 47*l.* was made a few days ago to the Rev. Thomas Thomas, of Salem Chapel, Wellingborough, by the members of the church and congregation that attend his ministry, as a small token of their affection and of their appreciation of his zeal, energy, and devotion to the work of the ministry.

MAULDEN AND AMPHILL.—The Rev. William Stowell, B.A., has accepted the unanimous invitation to the pastorate in the Church of Christ worshipping at Maulden and Ampthill, and after a delay, occasioned by domestic affliction, entered on his new sphere on the 10th inst., amidst many tokens of cordiality on the part of the church.

Correspondence.

FAMINE IN KAFFRARIA AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—You will be quite familiar with the sad fact of the famine which has been brought upon the entire Kaffir nation, as also with its cause and its terrible ravages. Your readers, too, are doubtless aware of its existence, though perhaps but few indeed can at all realise its extent.

The dreadful scenes of death depicted by the public journals and by private correspondents, for some time past, have been truly appalling. But it is not so much to the famine itself, as it is to one of its consequences, that I wish to direct the attention of the humane and compassionate, through the medium of your columns.

No relief sent from this country now could reach in time to meet that want, for the season for new produce is near at hand, which will for awhile at least put an end to the famine. It is satisfactory, however, to know that their deplorable condition has been ameliorated by the humane and judicious governor, Sir George Grey, who, with large means at his disposal, has been doing all that he can, not only by employment on public works and facilitating the entrance into the colony of some 30,000 for service, but also by a systematic and wide-spread relief, while extensive contributions have been made by the colonists, and placed in the governor's hands for disbursement.

But there are communities of natives who did most strenuously oppose the delusion of their heathen countrymen, whose present deep distress must not be overlooked. I mean the Christian Kaffirs and others who have renounced heathenism, and residing on Mission stations in British Kaffraria, whose extreme poverty, caused by the famine, calls loudly on the humane and opulent for relief in the way of plain useful clothing.

The following short extract of a letter lately received

from Peulton Mission Station, will show how this distress came upon them. "Such was the flocking in of numbers to the station last harvest claiming relationship and consequently a share of their food, and that was given to such an extent, that in less than six weeks, all, which ought to have served them through the year, was eaten up. Since that time the station people have had to buy, and what makes it so much the worse is, that every kind of food is so frightfully dear. The price of maize 46s., mind, of three bushels; meal unsifted, 72s.—that is 24s. per bushel; rice, 4d. lb. This rate of provisions causes extreme poverty, and consequently very many of the people are badly clad, especially the children—many of them have only a bit of blanket for their only garment."

Now, the poverty and sad condition of the inhabitants of the station lately under my charge, portrayed in the foregoing extract, thus brought low by the effect of the famine, is but a picture of what obtains at two other stations of the London Missionary Society. And I trust, Sir, that in your columns the case of those poor people will meet the eye of many whose hearts will pity them and send them relief.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

RICHARD BIRT,

Missionary of L. M. S.

21, Albert-terrace, Canonbury, Jan. 8, 1858.

P.S. Any contributions will be received at the London Mission House, Blomfield-street, and by the society's collectors. Should any one wish to contribute clothing, the most useful would be strong blue prints, unbleached calico, striped cotton shirting, blue check mackintosh, &c., &c.

INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

Another Bombay mail arrived yesterday, bringing intelligence up to December 24th. Communication with Calcutta had not yet been re-opened, and the intervening districts were still partially disturbed. The Punjab and Rohilkund continued tranquil. The Governor-General and Governors of the minor Presidencies remained at their respective seats of government.

There are scarcely any later details from Cawnpore. The victory obtained by General Hope Grant over the fugitive Gwalior mutineers at Sheorapore, where they had commenced crossing the Ganges, is stated to have completed the dispersion of that body of rebels. From the statement of a native messenger who left that station on the 1st December, it appears that there was an uninterrupted fight between the English and mutinous force from the 26th to the 30th November; that the insurgents placed their guns on Nunhey Newab's Huvelee and the Church; that the Lucknow force in the meantime arrived at the bridge of boats on Monday (30th November), and after fighting with the enemy for the whole day, succeeded in crossing over the bridge, and encamped in the plain; that the whole English force in the entrenchments, including that in the plain, was estimated at 6,000 strong, and the enemy double that number; that, besides the twelve infantry and three cavalry regiments of the mutineers, they had a large number of budmahes from the villages of the Cawnpore and Oree districts and the Gwalior territory with them; that reinforcement was daily arriving from Allahabad, and a detachment of the insurgents was sent towards Futtehpore to oppose them on their way.

Sir Colin Campbell's share in the subsequent destruction of the rebels is described by a news writer of the Maharajah Scindiah, who writes from Kalpee, on the 8th of December, as follows:—

The rebels fought very bravely up to twelve p.m., when the English began to retire, and the rebels followed them until they were two coas from the rebel camp. Then 500 English with two guns advancing on the Allahabad road attacked the rebel camp, and captured it with all that was in it. Leaving a guard there, they then attacked the rear of the rebels, when the retiring English turned and attacked them in front. The rebels could not endure this double attack, and fled; and the English chased them to Saheindee, and took on the road their guns, baggage, magazine,—everything. Meanwhile, the two great guns which the rebels had sent for with ammunition from Kalpee having reached Rennieah, the English marched thither also, and captured them. The three hurkarus, who report this, were in the action, and with great difficulty saved their lives, but none of their property. And of the flying Sepoys no village would admit a man within its walls—not even if it were his own home. The hurkarus put up in the village of Muttahelpore, and there, at twelve o'clock at night, came Koor Dawlut Sing, but the people would not let him halt there.

The garrison at Futtehpore, between Allahabad and Cawnpore, have been obliged to leave their entrenchments, and take up another position. Benares is also threatened by a force from Jaunpore, and a brigade was to leave on the 2nd December, to reinforce the Jaunpore one. It is said the insurgents in the neighbourhood of Jaunpore are 20,000, and 40 guns strong, while the force round Futtehpore is about 8,000 to 10,000.

As the great want of Sir Colin hitherto has been carriage, great efforts have been made to assist him with camels, elephants, and carts from Agra, Meerut, and Delhi.

On the 7th, a convoy left Delhi, accompanied by the 7th Punjab Infantry, Blunt's troop of Horse Artillery, a squadron of the 6th Carabineers, and 500 of Hodson's Horse. From Meerut and Agra other convoys were sent at the same time; and the whole met at Allyghur, on the 11th of December,

Colonel Seaton taking the command. The column moved on Gungree, not far from Allyghur, near Khasgun. The insurgents came out, and a fight ensued on the banks of the Neem Nuddy. The rebels were routed, losing three out of four guns, and 150 killed. Our loss, three officers killed and one wounded.

The trial of the King of Delhi was to take place on the 14th or 15th. Generally courts-martial had been very busy, and six or eight rebels were executed every morning. On the 9th December commenced the trial of the Nawab of Jhuggur.

There is little as yet passing in Rajpootana. Sir Hugh Rose and Sir Robert Hamilton have been actively engaged at Indore in dealing with rebellious rajahs. They caused the Rajah of Amjherra and his ministers to be arraigned for aiding the rebellion, and the court found the prisoners guilty. The ministers were all hung forthwith, and the rajah awaits instructions from Lord Elphinstone. This occurred at Indore on the 20th. Brigadier Stuart, in leaving Mundesore, ordered the Hyderabad contingent, under Major Orr, to stand fast there, with men, guns, and in charge of a good supply of ammunition and other materials of war, which are much wanted. The detachment of her Majesty's 83rd, hitherto at Neemuch, and the Lancers, were to leave for Nusseerabad, where General Lawrence proposes to take speedy measures for destroying the rebels of Awah. Thence his destination will be Kotah. The rebels that were defeated at Mundesore are said to have fraternised with the Kotah mutineers, with the intention of making another attack upon Neemuch. Fugitives from the victorious army in the north are said to be collecting with the avowed purpose of going to Nusseerabad and Ajmeer. One thing is certain, viz., that the whole of the fanatical Mohammedan population of Rajpootana are our inveterate foes; and every day's delay in sending troops up only accumulates the number of the disaffected.

The South Mahratta country was quieter, and the disarmament continuing.

BRIGADIER INGLIS'S NARRATIVE OF THE DEFENCE OF LUCKNOW.

In our last number we were able only to give the drift of the deeply-interesting description of the siege of Lucknow, given by Colonel Inglis, who commanded the garrison after the death of Major Banks. We now subjoin the narrative, slightly abbreviated.

Colonel Inglis commences his narrative by a brief detail of the disastrous advance of Sir Henry Lawrence, on the 30th June last, to attack the rebels at Chinhut, a small village distant about eight miles from Lucknow, on the road to Fyzabad. It will be remembered that on this occasion the native artillery of our force turned traitors at the most critical moment of the battle which ensued, and compelled Sir Henry Lawrence, "completely outflanked on both sides by an overpowering body of infantry and cavalry, which actually got well out," to retreat with severe loss. "The heat was dreadful," remarks Colonel Inglis; "the gun ammunition was expended, and the almost total want of cavalry to protect our rear made our retreat most disastrous." The gallant colonel then proceeds to relate the siege operations from that fatal day. It appears to have been the original intention of Sir Henry Lawrence to occupy not only the Residency, but also the fort called the Muchhee Bhowun, "an old dilapidated edifice, which had been hastily repaired for the occasion, though the defences were even at the last moment very far from complete, and were moreover commanded by many houses in the city." But the untoward event of the 30th June so far diminished the whole available force that a sufficient number of men did not exist to occupy both positions. The brigadier-general, therefore, on the evening of the 1st July, signalled to the garrison of the Muchhee Bhowun to evacuate and blow up that fortress in the course of the night. The orders were ably carried out, and at twelve p.m. the force marched into the Residency, with their guns and treasure, without the loss of a man, and shortly afterwards the explosion of 240 barrels of gunpowder and 6,000,000 ball cartridges, which were lying in the magazine, announced to Sir Henry Lawrence and his officers, who were anxiously awaiting the report, the complete destruction of that post and all that it contained. "If it had not been for this wise and strategic measure," writes Colonel Inglis, "no member of the Lucknow garrison, in all probability, would have survived to tell the tale, for the Muchhee Bhowun was commanded from other parts of the town, and was, moreover, indifferently provided with heavy artillery ammunition, while the difficulty, suffering, and loss which the Residency garrison, even with the reinforcement thus obtained from the Muchhee Bhowun, has undergone in holding the position is sufficient to show that, if the original intention of holding both posts had been adhered to, both would have inevitably fallen."

Two days after the lamentable repulse at Chinhut, Sir Henry Lawrence met his death, not, as is generally supposed, in the trenches, but from the accidental bursting of a shell within his own room at the Residency:—

On the 1st July, an 8-inch shell burst in the room in the Residency in which Sir H. Lawrence was sitting. The missile burst between him and Mr. Couper, close to both, but without injury to either. The whole of his staff implored Sir Henry to take up other quarters, as the Residency had then become the special target for the round-shot and shell of the enemy. This, however, he jestingly declined to do, observing that another shell would certainly never be pitched into that small room.

But Providence had ordained otherwise, for on the very next day he was mortally wounded by the fragment of another shell, which burst in the same room exactly at the same spot. Captain Wilson, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, received a contusion at the same time.

Sir Henry Lawrence lingered until the 4th July, when he expired in great agony. Colonel Inglis, by Sir Henry's previously expressed desire, at once assumed military command of the garrison, Major Banks taking upon himself succeeding Sir Henry as Chief Commissioner. Within three weeks, on the 21st of July, Major Banks, "while examining a critical outpost," was shot through the head by a bullet, and died without a groan. Colonel Inglis then proceeds in his narrative:—

The description of our position, and the state of our defences when the siege began, are so fully set forth in the accompanying memorandum (not received by Government), furnished by the garrison engineer, that I shall content myself with bringing to the notice of his lordship in council the fact that when the blockade was commenced only two of our batteries were completed, part of the defences were yet in an unfinished condition, and the buildings in the immediate vicinity, which gave cover to the enemy, were only very partially cleared away. Indeed, our heaviest losses have been caused by the fire from the enemy's sharpshooters stationed in the adjoining mosques and houses of the native nobility, the necessity of destroying which had been repeatedly drawn to the attention of Sir Henry by the staff of engineers; but his invariable reply was, "Spare the holy places, and private property too, as far as possible;" and we have consequently suffered severely from our very tenderness to the religious prejudices and respect to the rights of our rebellious citizens and soldiery. As soon as the enemy had thoroughly completed the investment of the Residency, they occupied these houses, some of which were within easy pistol-shot of our barricades, in immense force, and rapidly made loop-holes on those sides which bore on our post, from which they kept up a terrific and incessant fire day and night, which caused many daily casualties, as there could not have been less than 8,000 men firing at one time into our position. Moreover, there was no place in the whole of our works that could be considered safe, for several of the sick and wounded who were lying in the banquetting hall, which had been turned into a hospital, were killed in the very centre of the building, and the widow of Lieutenant Dorin and other women and children were shot dead in a room into which it had not been previously deemed possible that a bullet could penetrate. Neither were the enemy idle in erecting batteries. They soon had from 20 to 25 guns in position, some of them of very large calibre. These were planted all round our post at small distances, some being actually within fifty yards of our defences, but in places where our own heavy guns could not reply to them, while the perseverance and ingenuity of the enemy in erecting barricades in front of and around their guns in a very short time rendered all attempts to silence them by musketry entirely unavailing. Neither could they be effectually silenced by shells, by reason of their extreme proximity to our position, and because, moreover, the enemy had recourse to digging very narrow trenches about eight feet in depth in rear of each gun, in which the men lay while our shells were flying, and which so effectually concealed them, even while working the gun, that our baffled sharpshooters could only see their hands while in the act of loading.

From the 1st to the 20th July the enemy kept up this incessant fusillade in order to cover their mining operations. On that day, at ten a.m., they exploded their first mine close to the Water Gate. From that until the arrival of Outram they continued with unceasing watchfulness and audacity to pour upon the devoted garrison an incessant storm of shot and shell, besides making three separate and desperate attempts to carry the defences by assault. The first mine, says Colonel Inglis, which was close to the Redan, and apparently sprung with the intention of destroying that battery, did no harm, but as soon as the smoke had cleared away the enemy boldly advanced, under cover of a tremendous fire of cannon and musketry, with the object of storming the Redan:—

But they were received with such a heavy fire, that after a short struggle they fell back with much loss. A strong column advanced at the same time to attack Innes's post, and came on to within ten yards of the palisades, according to Lieutenant Loughnan, 10th N.L., who commanded the position, and his brave garrison, composed of gentlemen of the uncovenanted service, a few of her Majesty's 32nd Foot and of the 13th Native Infantry, an opportunity of distinguishing themselves, which they were not slow to avail themselves of, and the enemy were driven back with great slaughter. The insurgents made minor attacks at almost every outpost, but were invariably defeated, and at two p.m. they ceased their attempts to storm the place, although their musketry fire and cannonading continued to harass us unceasingly as usual. Matters proceeded in this manner until the 10th of August, when the enemy made another assault, having previously sprung a mine close to the brigade mess, which entirely destroyed our defences for the space of twenty feet, and blew in a great portion of the outside wall of the house occupied by Mr. Schilling's garrison. On the dust clearing away, a breach appeared, through which a regiment could have advanced in perfect order, and a few of the enemy came on with the utmost determination, but were met with such a withering flank fire of musketry from the officers and men holding the top of the brigade mess, that they beat a speedy retreat, leaving the more adventurous of their numbers lying on the crest of the breach. While this operation was going on, another large body advanced on the Cawnpore Battery, and succeeded in locating themselves for a few minutes in the ditch. They were, however, dislodged by hand grenades. At Captain Anderson's post they also came boldly forward with scaling-ladders, which they planted against the wall; but here, as elsewhere, they were met with the most indomitable resolution, and the leaders being slain, the rest fled, leaving the ladders, and retreated to their batteries and loopholed defences, from whence they kept up for the rest of the day an unusually heavy cannonade and musketry fire. On the 18th August the enemy sprung another mine in front of the Sikh lines with very fatal effect. Captain Orr (unattached), Lieut. Meham and Soppitt, who commanded the small body

of drummers composing the garrison, were blown into the air, but providentially returned to earth with no further injury than a severe shaking. The garrison, however, were not so fortunate. No less than eleven men were buried alive under the ruins, from whence it was impossible to extricate them, owing to the tremendous fire kept up by the enemy from houses situated not ten yards in front of the breach. The explosion was followed by a general assault of a less determined nature than the two former efforts, and the enemy were consequently repulsed without much difficulty. But they succeeded, under cover of the breach, in establishing themselves in one of the houses in our position, from which they were driven in the evening by the bayonets of her Majesty's 32nd and 82nd Foot. On the 5th September the enemy made their last serious assault. Having exploded a large mine, a few feet short of the bastion of the 18-pounder gun, in Major Apthorpe's post, they advanced with large heavy scaling-ladders, which they planted against the wall, and mounted, thereby gaining for an instant the embrasure of a gun. They were, however, speedily driven back with loss, by hand grenades and musketry. A few minutes subsequently they sprang another mine close to the brigade mess, and advanced boldly; but soon the corpses strewed in the garden in front of the post bore testimony to the fatal accuracy of the rifle and musketry fire of the gallant members of that garrison, and the enemy fled, ignominiously leaving their leader—a fine-looking old native officer—among the slain. At other posts they made their similar attacks, but with less resolution, and everywhere with the same want of success. Their loss upon this day must have been very heavy, as they came on with much determination, and at night they were seen bearing large numbers of their killed and wounded over the bridges in the direction of cantonments. The above is a faint attempt at a description of the four great struggles which have occurred during this protracted season of exertion, exposure, and suffering.

To neutralise the efforts of the rebels at mining—"a species of offensive warfare," says Colonel Inglis, "for the exercise of which our position was unfortunately peculiarly situated"—and to repel their assaults, required untiring watchfulness and determined daring on the part of the besieged:—

By countermining in all directions we succeeded in detecting and destroying no less than four of the enemy's subterranean advances towards important positions, two of which operations were eminently successful; as on one occasion no less than eighty of them were blown into the air, and twenty suffered a similar fate on the second explosion. The labour, however, which devolved upon us in making these countermines, in the absence of a body of skilled miners, was very heavy.

The labours of all in this protracted struggle were heavy indeed. "I can conscientiously declare my conviction," writes Colonel Inglis, "that few troops have ever undergone greater hardships, exposed as they have been to a never-ceasing musketry fire and cannonade."

They have also experienced the alternate vicissitudes of extreme wet and of intense heat, and that too with very insufficient shelter from either, and in many places without any shelter at all. In addition to having had to repel real attacks, they have been exposed night and day to the hardly less harassing false alarms which the enemy have been constantly raising. The insurgents have frequently fired very heavily, sounded the advance and shouted for several hours together, though not a man could be seen, with the view, of course, of harassing our small and exhausted force, in which object they succeeded, for no part has been strong enough to allow of a portion only of the garrison being prepared in the event of a false attack being turned into a real one. All, therefore, had to stand to their arms and to remain at their posts until the demonstration had ceased; and such attacks were of almost nightly occurrence. The whole of the officers and men have been on duty night and day during the eighty-seven days which the siege had lasted, up to the arrival of Sir J. Outram, G.C.B. In addition to this incessant military duty, the force has been nightly employed in repairing defences, in moving guns, in burying dead animals, in conveying ammunition and commissariat stores from one place to another, and in other fatigue duties too numerous and too trivial to enumerate here. I feel, however, that any word of mine will fail to convey any adequate idea of what our fatigue and labours have been, labours in which all ranks and all classes—civilians, officers, and soldiers, have all borne an equally noble part. All have together descended into the mine, all have together handled the shovel for the interment of the putrid bullock, and all accounted with musket and bayonet have relieved each other on sentry, without regard to the distinctions of rank, civil or military. Notwithstanding all these hardships the garrison has made no less than five sorties, in which they spiked two of the enemy's heaviest guns, and blew up several of the houses from which they had kept up their most harassing fire. Owing to the extreme paucity of our numbers, each man was taught to feel that on his own individual efforts alone depended in no small measure the safety of the entire position. This consciousness incited every officer, soldier, and man to defend the post assigned to him with such desperate tenacity, and to fight for the lives which Providence had entrusted to his care with such dauntless determination, that the enemy, despite their constant attacks, their heavy mines, their overwhelming numbers, and their incessant fire, could never succeed in gaining one single inch of ground within the bounds of this straggling position, which was so feebly fortified, that had they once obtained a footing in any of the outposts, the whole place must inevitably have fallen.

If further proof be wanting of the desperate nature of the struggle which we have, under God's blessing, so long and so successfully waged, I would point to the roofless and ruined houses, to the crumbled walls, to the exploded mines, to the open breaches, to the shattered and disabled guns and defences, and lastly to the long and melancholy list of the brave and devoted officers and men who have fallen. These silent witnesses bear sad and solemn testimony to the way in which this feeble position has been defended. During the early part of these vicissitudes we were left without any information whatever regarding the posture of affairs outside. An occasional spy did indeed come in with the object of inducing

our Sepoys and servants to desert; but the intelligence derived from such sources was of course entirely untrustworthy. We sent our messengers daily calling for aid and asking for information, none of whom ever returned until the twenty-sixth day of the siege, when a pensioner named Ungud came back with a letter from General Havelock's camp, informing us that they were advancing with a force sufficient to bear down all opposition, and would be with us in five or six days. A messenger was immediately despatched, requesting that on the evening of their arrival on the outskirts of the city two rockets might be sent up, in order that we might take the necessary measures for assisting them while forcing their way in. The sixth day, however, expired, and they came not; but for many evenings after officers and men watched for the ascension of the expected rockets with hopes such as make the heart sick. We knew not then, nor did we learn till the 29th of August—or thirty-five days later—that the relieving force, after having fought most nobly to effect our deliverance, had been obliged to fall back for reinforcements, and this was the last communication we received until two days before the arrival of Sir James Outram on the 25th September.

The privations and sufferings, too, of the besieged were painfully severe:—

Besides heavy visitations of cholera and small-pox, we have also had to contend against a sickness which has almost universally pervaded the garrison. Commencing with a very painful eruption, it has merged into a low fever, combined with diarrhoea; and although few or no men have actually died from its effects, it leaves behind a weakness and lassitude which, in the absence of all material sustenance, save coarse beef and still coarser flour, none have been able entirely to get over. The mortality among the women and children, and especially among the latter, from these diseases, and from other causes, has been perhaps the most painful characteristic of the siege. The want of native servants has also been a source of much privation. Owing to the suddenness with which we were besieged, many of these people who might perhaps have otherwise proved faithful to their employers, but who were outside the defences at the time, were altogether excluded. Very many more deserted, and several families were consequently left without the services of a single domestic. Several ladies have had to tend their children, and even to wash their own clothes, as well as to cook their scanty meals, entirely unaided. Combined with the absence of servants, the want of proper accommodation has probably been the cause of much of the disease with which we have been afflicted.

"I cannot refrain," says Colonel Inglis at this point, "from bringing to the prominent notice of his lordship in council the patient endurance and the Christian resignation which has been evinced by the women of this garrison. They have animated us by their example. Many, alas! have been made widows, and their children fatherless, in this cruel struggle. But all such seem resigned to the will of Providence, and many, among whom may be mentioned the honoured names of Birch, of Polehampton, of Barbor, and of Gall, have, after the example of Miss Nightingale, constituted themselves the tender and solicitous nurses of the wounded and dying soldiers in the hospital."

Colonel Inglis then calls attention to the heroic conduct of the different officers engaged in the defence. Without exception, their behaviour has been superb. It would be invidious to select here one name before so many which are wreathed with imperishable glory, but that of Lieutenant James, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, who was severely wounded by a shot through the knee at Chinhut, notwithstanding which he refused to go upon the sick-list, and carried on his most trying duties throughout the entire siege, draws from Colonel Inglis a special encomium. "It is not too much to say," remarks Colonel Inglis, "that the garrison owe their lives to the exertions and firmness of this officer. Before the struggle commenced, he was ever in the saddle, getting in supplies, and his untiring vigilance in their distribution after our difficulties had begun, prevented a waste which otherwise, long before the expiration of the eighty-seven days, might have annihilated the force by the slow process of starvation."

The "splendid behaviour" of the soldiers is also brought before the special notice of the Government—viz., the men of her Majesty's 32nd Foot, the small detachment of her Majesty's 84th Foot, the European and native artillery, the 13th, 48th, and 71st Regiments Native Infantry, and the Sikhs of the respective corps:—

The losses sustained by her Majesty's 32nd, which is now barely 300 strong, by her Majesty's 84th, and by the European artillery, show at least that they knew how to die in the cause of their countrymen. Their conduct under the fire, the exposure, and the privations which they have had to undergo, has been throughout most admirable and praiseworthy.

"As another instance of the desperate character of our defence, and the difficulties we have had to contend with," observes Colonel Inglis, "I may mention that the number of our artillerymen was so reduced that on the occasion of an attack, the gunners—aided as they were by men of H.M.'s 32nd Foot, and by volunteers of all classes—had to run from one battery to another, wherever the fire of the enemy was hottest, there not being nearly enough men to serve half the number of guns at the same time. In short, at last the number of European gunners was only twenty-four, while we had, including mortars, no less than thirty guns in position."

With respect to the native troops, Colonel Inglis is of opinion "that their loyalty has never been surpassed":—

They were indifferently fed and worse housed. They were exposed, especially the 13th Regiment, under the gallant Lieutenant Aitken, to a most galling fire of round shot and musketry, which materially decreased their numbers. They were so near the enemy that conversation could be carried on between them; and every effort,

persuasion, promise, and threat was alternately resorted to, in vain, to seduce them from their allegiance to the handful of Europeans, who in all probability, would have been sacrificed by their desertion. All the troops behaved nobly, and the names of those men of the native force who have particularly distinguished themselves have been laid before Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., who has promised to promote them. Those of the European force will be transmitted in due course for the orders of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief.

Sir James Outram, on receiving the report of Colonel Inglis, issued an order of the day, dated Lucknow, Oct. 5, in which occurs the following noble tribute to the heroism of this unrivalled defence:—

The major-general believes that the annals of warfare contain no brighter page than that which will record the bravery, fortitude, vigilance, and patient endurance of hardships, privation, and fatigue displayed by the garrison of Lucknow, and he is very conscious that his unskilled pen must needs fail adequately to convey to the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India and his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the profound sense of the merits of that garrison which has been forced on his mind by a careful consideration of the almost incredible difficulties with which they have had to contend.

The term "illustrious" was well and happily applied by a former Governor-General of India to the garrison of Jellalabad; but some far more laudatory epithet, if such the English language contains, is due, the major-general considers, to the brave men whom Brigadier Inglis has commanded, with undeviating success and untarnished honour, through the late memorable siege; for while that devoted band of heroes who so nobly maintained the honour of their country's arms under Sir R. Sale were seldom exposed to actual attack, the Lucknow garrison, of inferior strength, have, in addition to a series of fierce assaults, gallantly and successfully repulsed, been for three months exposed to a nearly incessant fire from strong and commanding positions, held by an enemy of overwhelming force, possessing powerful artillery, having at their command the whole resources of what was but recently a kingdom, and animated by an insane and bloodthirsty fanaticism.

It is a source of heartfelt satisfaction to the major-general to be able to a certain extent to confer on the native portion of the garrison an instalment of those rewards which their gallant and grateful commander has sought for them, and which he is very certain the Governor-General will bestow in full; and though the major-general, as regards the European portion of the garrison, cannot do more than give his most earnest and hearty support to the recommendations of the brigadier, he feels assured that the Governor-General of India will fully and publicly manifest his appreciation of their distinguished services, and that our beloved Sovereign will herself deign to convey to them some gracious expression of royal approbation of their conduct.

In acknowledging the above, the Governor-General in Council, "in recognition of the heroism of the native troops engaged in the defence of the Residency of Lucknow, decrees that the soldiers of the 13th, 48th, and 71st Regiments of Native Infantry, who constituted part of the garrison, shall be formed into one regiment of the line, to be called the Regiment of Lucknow." As a mark of his approbation of the conduct of the defence, the Governor-General bestows upon the garrison a reward of—six months' batta!

ENTRY OF HAVELOCK'S FORCE INTO LUCKNOW.

The account of this extraordinary achievement, in which out of 3,000 men Havelock and Outram lost 670, has scarcely yet been told. In two of his letters, our Calcutta correspondent, gave such details as had come to hand, but even these convey but a faint idea of the terrible reality. The following extracts from the letter of a medical officer with the relieving force, published in the *Morning Chronicle*, gives the most vivid picture of the desperate nature of the contest. From nine in the morning till ten at night, on Sept. 25, this little army was "under a blaze of fire." The rebels followed up the rear of the relieving force so closely that they cut off the sick and wounded, and at one time the heavy guns, which were recovered next morning. The wounded were burnt as they were in the dooleys, and the bearers killed or pressed into the service of the rebels. The account of the attack upon the wounded of the relieving force is as follows:—

Late on the evening of Sept. 24, the orders came out stating dryly and concisely that the wounded were to be left at Alumbagh, and the army in the morning should march on Lucknow. We marched about eight next morning, and a quarter of a mile from our camp we were fairly in action. The shot passed over and about us in a perpetual hum or scream. Luckily they were mostly high. As it was, no human beings could live in it, and advance; so the column lay down till the artillery had silenced them, and we then got amongst some gardens, with the walls loopholed. We here were shot down like so many sheep, till one man broke through the wall. We had now overcome the first opposition; and in a little time we stormed the bridge over the canal, and found ourselves at the entrance of Lucknow. We skirted the suburbs for five miles, shooting great numbers of the insurgents, and losing men ourselves. Our route was quite different from what they expected, and accounted for our being able to force our way. As it was, we found numbers of Sepoys in the houses by the way, and killed great numbers. By this time it was two o'clock, and we had arrived at about a mile from the Residency. Now commenced the hardest part. The enemy had possession of a bridge, which we had to cross. On the bridge was a battery of three guns, and there were at different points three other batteries, all bearing on us. The houses, gardens, and buildings all about me were full of the enemy, and we were in such a fire! I was with the wounded of the —, about 300 yards from the bridge battery. They fired a round of grape at us from one gun, and killed eight of my dooley-

bearers. Altogether I lost 84 dooley-bearers that day—killed and wounded. This out of 394. Of course many wounded soldiers were killed in the palanquins. All round me were people falling; the shot was tearing huge branches off trees; throwing up mud in our faces. After awhile we had the order to advance; the old thing did it—the bayonet, and a cheer sent the Sepoys where such things did not disturb them. About four in the afternoon the —, now become the rear-guard, got into comparative safety in a large building. There we passed the night, and a night of great horror it was, for the wounded of nearly all the regiments were here; we had of the — 140. Remember the whole army was under 3,000, and we had at the very lowest calculation opposed to us 40,000 men, fighting behind loopholed walls, with great numbers of guns, whilst we were in the streets of a very large town, and were being shot down by unseen enemies. I consider our achievement of that day the rashest in history, at the same time the most wonderful. At daybreak the enemy got our range in the building, and kept pouring their shot and shell into us, killing numbers. We were cut off from the main body of the army by about a mile, and they could not help us, as they themselves were fighting hard. At last the colonel came to me, and told me that his arrangements were perfected; he would give me a guard of 150 men, and with them I was to get the wounded into the entrenched camp as best I could. I got the wounded ready in a string, and after a long breath I left the building. For 200 yards the enemy did us no harm, but here we had to cross a deepish river—it took me nearly up to my chest; and such a fire we got into here! Some of the wounded were drowned, some killed, but most got across; and on we went to a street where we were promised comparative safety. Our escort preceded us, firing all the way; but they had really no chance, they were shot down right and left. When I got to the entrance of the street I found a number of them lying dead, and most of the others had rushed on for their lives. On looking round I found that the palanquin bearers were being killed from the walls, and the remainder flung down the wounded, and no menace or entreaty, could prevail on them to lift them again. I tried to get a few wounded together, but by this time the Sepoys had gathered round us on every house-top, and had nothing to do but bring us down at their leisure. All hope seemed gone, but as a last resource I ran with four others into a small one-storied house, three rooms on a floor, all doors and windows. Other fugitives now joined us, soldiers from the escort who had escaped, and two badly wounded officers. The Sepoys now commenced yelling fearfully. I calculated their numbers at from 500 to 1,000. At this time we expected instant death; it seemed incredible that ten effective men could resist a 1,000, who were firing a fearful hail of shot through the windows. Three of our number inside were struck down wounded and this diminished our fire. The Sepoys all this time were massacring the wounded men in the palanquins (we rescued two more wounded officers and five more wounded men); perhaps they killed forty by firing volleys at the palanquins. The rebels now gave up the attempt to storm us, but crept up to the windows and fired in on us, so we had to lie down on the ground, for a time, and let them fire over us; there was no door to the door-way, so we made a barricade of sand bags by digging the floor with bayonets, and using the dead Sepoys' clothes to hold the sand; we also piled up the dead so as to obstruct men rushing on us. After awhile we saw that the enemy were tired of rushing on us; we had killed over 20 of them, and must have wounded many more; this damped them. We now told off one man to fire from each window and three from the door. My post was at a window. I had my revolver, but only five shots left in it. I had no second, and, worst of all, no fresh charges. I must tell you that an Eastern window means a lattice work. At this I kept watch and ward. After a time a Sepoy crept up very cautiously, to fire as usual through the window, quite unconscious that at this time a Feringhee had him covered with a revolver. When he got about three yards from me I shot him dead, and another, who was coming up, was shot by one of the men. For nearly an hour now they were very quiet, only firing at a distance. To shorten my story, after half an hour they set the house in flames, and we were enabled to escape by breaking through into the second room, which opened into a large square, where we found a shed, with large doorways at intervals; into this we got, carrying our wounded, who, strange to say, were the only ones hurt. Three of them were mortally wounded whilst we were carrying them; we sound men did not get a scratch. It was a complete surprise to the enemy; they expected us by the door, and not the way we came, so the pleasure of shooting us as we ran from the burning house was denied them, and when they did see us they, with at least 600 men, only shot three already wounded men. It was now three in the afternoon, and our position seemed hopeless. Imagine our horror when we found that the shed we were in was loopholed everywhere; it had been used the day before as a place to fire on our army from, and the Sepoys came creeping up now to the loopholes, firing in suddenly and off again. We now put a man at every loophole as far as they would go; even wounded were put to watch, and this soon checked the bold, brave Sepoy, for whom one British soldier is an object of terrible dread. We soon had a worse alarm; the Sepoys got on the roof, bored holes through it, and fired down on us. The first two shots were fired at me, the muzzles of the pieces being, perhaps, four feet from me, and neither shot hurt me beyond a lot of stuff from the roof being sent with force into my face, and a trifling hurt in my hand. Nothing more wonderful in the way of narrow escapes was ever seen. This could not last, so we bored through the wall of the shed into the court-yard behind, and two of us went cautiously out to reconnoitre. For some time the Sepoys did not see us, as it was getting dark. About fifty yards off was a mosque, with no one in it, as I found by creeping on all fours into it, but before we could get the wounded out we were discovered. We now ran back to the shed. However, we had in the interval secured a chatty of excellent water, belonging to the Sepoys—and what a prize it was!—the wounded were dying with thirst, and we, who had been biting cartridges all day, were just as bad; it gave us one good draught all round, and after it we felt twice the men we did before. Being a long shed, we had a great deal to defend, but luckily the Sepoys found out that if they could fire through the roof so could we, with the advantage of knowing exactly where they were by the noise of their feet, so they kept off the roof. We now organised our defence, told off each man to his

alarm-post, and told off the sentries and reliefs. Including wounded, there were nine men fit for sentry, seven men fit to fight, and of these, six unhurt, including myself. It was agreed that, if the Sepoys forced the shed, we should rush out and die outside. By this time all our wounded were in their possession, and they were put to death, with horrible tortures, actually before our faces: some were burnt alive in the palanquins: the shrieks of these men chilled one's blood. The terrors of that awful night were almost maddening. I now proposed to our men either to fight our way back to the rear-guard, or forward to the entrenched camp; but there were only two who would go, and so I refused to go, as we could not for shame desert eight wounded men; still I tried to persuade all to make the trial; some one might escape, as it was, no one could. Day broke soon after, and we all had fallen into perfect apathy: our nerves, so highly strung for twenty hours, seemed now to have gone quite the other way. Suddenly a few shots were fired outside; then more; then we heard the sharp crack of our own Enfield rifles. Ryan, who was sentry, now shouted, "Oh, boys! them's our own chaps." Still we were uncertain, till presently we heard a regular rattling volley, such as no Sepoy could give. Oh, how our hearts jumped into our mouths then! Up we got; now I said, "Men, cheer together." Our people outside heard us, and sent a cheer back. We replied like madmen, and shouted to them to keep off our side. We also fired through all the loopholes at the Sepoys, to keep them from firing at our men advancing. In five minutes we were all rescued, and in the midst of our own people; half-an-hour after we were settled down in the King of Oude's palace—conquerors; though, by the bye, the Sepoys did not all leave the palace (which is a perfect town inside), but kept up a fire on us for some days from some inaccessible towers.

THE SUBSEQUENT SIEGE.

The *Daily News* publishes a deeply interesting diary written by Captain Spurgin, the intimate friend and companion of General Neill, kept up with intermissions from the day Havelock's force entered the Residency till the final Exodus under Sir Colin Campbell, from which we make the following extracts. With the above, they fill up a gap in the history, between the close of Brigadier Inglis's report and the beginning of Sir Colin Campbell's despatch.

City of Lucknow, October 3.

It is much I have to be thankful for. It is almost impossible to describe. God has indeed been merciful to me; and your prayers and mine must have indeed been listened to. Instead of affording any great relief to this unfortunate garrison of Lucknow, as I am writing one week after our entrance, we are almost as badly off as the garrison; cut off from our baggage, no communication with Cawnpore, and with few supplies left; daily fighting, daily loss.

My poor good friend General Neill fell almost the last shot that was fired on the 25th ult. I was close to him. A wretched man shot him from the top of a house. He never spoke again, and could not have suffered a moment's pain. There was a gun between us at the time, but I got round and saved his body by carrying it into the entrenched camp on a gun carriage, and it was buried by his own regiment the next day. I am now attached to Brigadier Stisted, who succeeds to the command of the 1st Brigade. My poor friend Arnold has lost his leg, and is in a dangerous state. Poor Bailey is badly wounded, and I fear the spine is touched, for he has lost the use of his arms; and a frightful number of the men and sergeants—nearly one hundred. Poor Pakenham, too, was killed early in the day, and many other friends whom you did not know. When it will be over nobody can tell. And the risks and the chances of each day make it sad to think of.

And now I have to tell you of the loss of my poor boy. What has become of him I know not; but he must have been killed on that dreadful night. I did not want him to come, but he said yes, he would come with me, and was afraid to stay behind when the baggage was left. All the other coolies, and horsekeepers, &c., got in safely. Picture the horrors of that night for the poor wounded! Arnold, Bailey, and many others, all left till the next morning, until a regiment could go back and find them. Arnold was shot a second time in the same leg, whilst in his dooly. It is useless to tell you of my hairbreadth escapes on that day, for every one had the same.

We are now living in a part of the Palace of Lucknow, but such a scene of filth, mixed up with costly things, it is impossible to imagine. The finest china of the latest pattern from Bond-street, or some other fashionable tradespeople, used by the soldiers of the forces, cookboys, or any one. Cookboys sitting on damask stools cooking the men's dinners; shawls and ornaments all kicking about, no one being at the trouble to carry them for want of means; and all this mixed up with dead bodies of Sepoys, horses, camels, until the stench is so great we can scarcely sit—and no one to move all this filth. The men are all fighting, clearing the town, and the natives, with their abominable caste, refusing to touch a single thing.

I went to see Mrs. — the morning after I got in, and was truly thankful to find her alive and well with a dear little child. Her friends at Madras had heard she was dead. She was so glad to see me, and good old Neill had brought a box of all kinds of things for the ladies, such as arrowroot, sago, candles, &c., &c., and some wine, all of which I had the great pleasure of distributing. And, fancy, the dear old regiment had subscribed at Cawnpore for the same good purpose, but their box has not yet come up with the heavy baggage, and I much fear the whole of the baggage has fallen into the rebels' hands, for we were obliged to leave it about four miles from Lucknow, and we have not heard of it since. The poor ladies expected to have left for Cawnpore immediately after our arrival, and that was the intention; but now it is as much as we can do to guard them here.

I have also seen the —s, or, rather, —, for the poor woman has lately been confined, and her little baby died two days ago. All the ladies are living in little holes; Mrs. — has about six feet square for herself, nurse, and child, and they were all in daily fear of being blown up by these wretched rebels, who have mined underneath the garrison in all directions.

There seems to be no help for it now but patience, and to wait for the English reinforcements. Our force

is so small nothing more can really be done. Sir James Outram is here—a braver man never rode a horse. He headed nearly every charge on the 25th, and was slightly wounded. What am I to write or say to poor Mrs. Neill? and he asked me, before he went into action, in case he fell, to do so. A painful duty, and I do it with a sad heart; but it must be done.

Oct. 5.—Three more of our officers wounded. Several of the men also were wounded. I went to see poor Arnold and Bailey last night. The first cannot live more than a few hours. The scenes of this hospital are past belief. Two hundred and upwards lying side by side, sick and wounded, and our poor good ladies are walking about bathing the heads and soothing the dying. May God bless them for it.

Oct. 5.—A severe attack upon our position this morning, and great loss of life. The enemy have undermined us in all directions, blowing up several of our men. We cannot get out of this horrid city. It cost us 600 casualties on the 25th to get in, and to attempt to get out with the women and children would cost us half our force.

Oct. 16.—Well, another week has passed, and we are still shut up in this wretched palace, and from all accounts that reach us, no prospect of getting out for the next three weeks at the least. Fortunately, our provisions, such as they are, last out well, but these gun bullocks are rather tough. —'s brother is here, doing duty with the 78th Highlanders, but is badly wounded, and has lost two of his fingers. I went to see him in the hospital yesterday, but he was asleep. No medicines, no wine, no comforts of any kind; no clean rags even to dress wounds, so but few can recover. The enemy still being determined, mining and throwing shells all about us.

Oct. 19.—Three of our men have had the Victoria Cross awarded them by General Sir James Outram, and had Galway's name been sent in he would, I am sure, have had it too, for he gallantly threw a wounded sergeant over his shoulder and brought him out of the most murderous fire of grape and musketry. Grant was the first man into the garrison of Lucknow on the 25th September, and General Outram mentioned his name in orders. In fact, both officers and men have behaved most splendidly, but all are sadly reduced in numbers.

Oct. 22.—Groom died yesterday. What a blow for his wife! His child he had never seen. No sooner was his body removed from the hospital than Barclay was put in his place, badly wounded. We have now lost six officers and seven wounded—thirteen; but other regiments are equally unfortunate, especially the 76th Highlanders. Our poor horses are now without grain, and little grass; some are starving.

Oct. 27.—At last we have heard of a chance of a relief. A column from Delhi is now on its way to join another at Cawnpore; and we may now expect them here in a few days, so we are all in high spirits. We are all looking a little thin upon our living. I had the good luck to get about half a glassful of rum, a few days ago, which did me a world of good, for from the change of weather—not to cold—we have all been a little seedy from diarrhoea; and the poor sick in the hospital, those that have lost limbs, die rapidly.

Oct. 29.—Captain Crommelin, one of our engineers, is laid up with a bad ulcer on his foot, but nothing else the matter. Stephenson sent for me yesterday; he is very unwell; his wound doing badly. We expect our relief by the 10th of November.

Nov. 2.—Another sad morning. My friend, Ned Grant, is very seriously wounded.

Nov. 11.—I have not added anything to this since the 2nd. Our relief is assembling about three miles distant, and between this and the 20th I suppose it will take place. As you may imagine, I am very tired of this life, and very hungry too, for we have now been on half rations for a month, and not a drop of beer, wine, or spirits. The consequence is our sick and wounded are doing very badly, and the whole garrison looking thin and wretched.

Nov. 14.—Sir Colin Campbell, and our relief, is advancing. They commence their operations to-day. We are to assist them to-morrow. We are very badly provided with men, and they very weak from living so long on half rations, and without grog. But I trust all will be well, and that the relief of Lucknow will be effected this time.

Nov. 26.—Three miles out of the walls and city of Lucknow. God be praised! We are relieved at last, and in the open again. I must leave the account of our getting out to my next, as I post this at once to save your heart aching any more. Poor Stephenson is gone; he died the morning after he was taken out of the city. Grant is a trifle better. I have not seen him for a week. Poor Mrs. Banks! I took her out myself, she hanging on my arm, and her dear little baby in my arms. I was obliged to take her under the fire of large guns nearly all the way; but had to make her believe most of them were our own guns. I never felt so thankful as when she was in safety. I then returned to Lucknow, and came out with the garrison. I have got a small tent for her and a capital carriage. I was so jolly at being able to do so much for her.

THE RELIEF.—SIR COLIN CAMPBELL'S DESPATCHES.

Sir Colin Campbell's first despatch describing his operations for the relief of Lucknow contains some passages that characterise the nature of the work performed by him and the troops. Thus, he says of the assault of the Secunderbagh by the 93rd Highlanders and 4th Punjab Infantry—the breach being a "small opening in the wall"—

There never was a bolder feat of arms; and the loss inflicted on the enemy, after the entrance of the Secunderbagh was effected, was immense; more than 2,000 of the enemy were afterwards carried out.

The attack on the Shah Nujef, a domed mosque, surrounded by a loopholed garden-wall, brought out the fighting qualities of Captain Peel—

He led up his heavy guns with extraordinary gallantry within a few yards of the building, to batter the massive stone walls. The withering fire of the Highlanders effectually covered the Naval Brigade from great loss; but it was an action almost unexampled in war. Captain Peel behaved very much as if he had been laying the *Shannon* alongside an enemy's frigate.

After he had communicated with the Residency, Sir Colin says—

I had the inexpressible satisfaction, shortly afterwards, of greeting Sir James Outram and Sir Henry Havelock, who came out to meet me before the action was at an end. The relief of the besieged garrison had been accomplished. The troops, including all ranks of officers and men, had worked strenuously and persevered boldly in following up the advantages gained in the various attacks. Every man in the force had exerted himself to the utmost, and now met with his reward. It should not be forgotten that these exertions did not date merely from the day that I joined the camp; the various bodies of which the relieving force was composed having made the longest forced marches from various directions to enable the Government of India to save the garrison of Lucknow. Some from Agra, some from Allahabad—all had alike undergone the same fatigues in pressing forward for the attainment of this great object. Of their conduct in the field of battle, the facts narrated in this despatch are sufficient evidence, which I will not weaken by any eulogy of mine.

Among the names of the large number of officers brought under the favourable notice of the Governor-General is that of a native officer:—

I must not omit to name in the most marked manner Subadar Gokul Sing, 4th Punjab Rifles, who in conjunction with the British officers led the 4th Punjab Rifles at the storming of Secunderbagh, in the most daring manner.

A second despatch from Sir Colin, dated "Nov. 25th, Head-quarters, Alumbagh," announces the abandonment of the Residency at Lucknow by the forces under his command at midnight on the 22nd of November. In continuation of the previous report, Sir Colin explains that on the night of the 17th November he secured the left rear of his position by the seizure of a building called Bank's House, and on the 18th completed his chain of posts, "which difficult and tedious operations, conducted as they were under a most galling fire and in cramped suburbs," reflected "much credit on all the officers and men concerned, and secured the position."

The same afternoon, the enemy made a smart attack on the pickets covering the centre of the line. "I supported them," writes Sir Colin, "with a company of her Majesty's 23rd and another of her Majesty's 53rd Foot, not having any more infantry at my disposal":—

Captain Remington's troop of Horse Artillery was brought up and dashed right into the jungle with the leading skirmishers, and opened fire with extraordinary rapidity and precision. Captain Remington distinguished himself very much.

During the next three days Sir Colin, having thus secured his left flank, continued to hold the whole of the country from the Dilkoocha to the gates of the Residency, "with a view to extricating the garrison, without exposing it to the chance of even a stray musket-shot."

"From the first," adds Sir Colin Campbell, "all the arrangements have been conducted towards this end":—

The whole of the force under my immediate command being one outlying picket, every man remained on duty, and was constantly subject to annoyance from the enemy's fire; but such were the vigilance and intelligence of the force, and so heartily did all ranks co-operate to support me, that I was enabled to conduct this affair to a happy issue, exactly in the manner originally proposed.

Upon the 20th fire was opened on the Kaiserbagh, which gradually increased in importance, till it assumed the character of regular breaching and bombardment.

The Kaiserbagh was breached in three places by Captain Peel, R.N., and I have been told that the enemy suffered much loss within its precincts. Having thus led the enemy to believe that immediate assault was contemplated, orders were issued for the retreat of the garrison through the lines of our pickets at midnight on the 22nd.

The ladies and families, the wounded, the treasure, the guns it was thought worth while to keep, the ordnance stores, the grain still possessed by the commissariat of the garrison, and the State prisoners, had all been previously removed.

Sir James Outram had received orders to burst the guns which it was thought undesirable to take away; and he was finally directed silently to evacuate the Residency of Lucknow at the hour indicated.

The dispositions to cover the retreat and to resist the enemy, should he pursue, were ably carried out by Brigadier Hon. Adrian Hope; "but I am happy," adds Sir Colin, "to say the enemy was completely deceived and he did not attempt to follow. On the contrary, he began firing on our old positions many hours after we had left them." The movement of retreat, remarks the Commander-in-Chief, was admirably executed, and was a perfect lesson in such combinations:—

Each exterior line came gradually retiring through its supports, till at length nothing remained but the last line of infantry and guns, with which I was myself to crush the enemy if he had ventured to follow up the pickets.

The only line of retreat lay through a long and tortuous lane, and all these precautions were absolutely necessary to insure the safety of the force.

The extreme posts on the left, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hale, her Majesty's 82nd; Lieutenant-Colonel Wells, her Majesty's 23rd Foot; and Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart, her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders, made their way by a road which had been explored for them, after I considered that the time had arrived, with due regard to the security of the whole, that their posts should be evacuated.

It was my endeavour that nothing should be left to chance, and the conduct of the officers in exactly carrying out their instructions was beyond all praise.

During all these operations, from the 10th inst., Brigadier Greathed's brigade closed in the rear, and then formed the rear-guard as the troops retired to Dilkoocha, which was reached at four a.m. on the 23rd inst. by the whole force:—

I must not forget to mention the exertions of the

cavalry during all the operations which have been described.

The exertions of Brigadier Little and of Major Ouvry, respectively, of the Cavalry Brigade and the 9th Lancers, were unceasing in keeping up our long line of communications, and preserving our extreme rear beyond the Dilkoocha, which was constantly threatened.

On the 22nd the enemy attacked at Dilkoocha; but was speedily driven off under Brigadier Little's orders.

The officers commanding the Irregular Cavalry, Lieutenants Watson, Younghusband, Probyn, and Gough, as well as all the officers of the 9th Lancers, were never out of the saddle during all this time, and well maintained the character they have won throughout the war.

I moved with General Grant's division to Alumbagh on the afternoon of the 24th, leaving Sir James Outram's division in position at Dilkoocha, to prevent molestation of the immense convoy of the women and wounded which it was necessary to transport with us. Sir James Outram closed up this day without annoyance from the enemy.

I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

C. CAMPBELL, General, Commander-in-Chief.

In the following "General Order" Sir Colin Campbell congratulates the army upon this great exploit:—

Head-quarters, La Martiniere, Lucknow,
November 23, 1857.

The Commander-in-Chief has reason to be thankful to the force he conducted for the relief of the garrison of Lucknow.

2. Hastily assembled, fatigued by forced marches, but animated by a common feeling of determination to accomplish the duty before them, all ranks of this force have compensated for their small number in the execution of a most difficult duty by unceasing exertions.

3. From the morning of the 16th till last night the whole force has been one outlying picket, never out of fire, and covering an immense extent of ground, to permit the garrison to retire scathless and in safety, covered by the whole of the relieving force.

4. That ground was won by fighting as hard as it ever fell to the lot of the commander-in-chief to witness, it being necessary to bring up the same men over and over again to fresh attacks; and it is with the greatest gratification that his Excellency declares he never saw men behave better.

5. The storming of the Secunderbagh and the Shah Nujeeb has never been surpassed in daring, and the success of it was most brilliant and complete.

6. The movement of retreat of last night, by which the final rescue of the garrison was effected, was a model of discipline and exactness. The consequence was that the enemy was completely deceived, and the force retired by a narrow, tortuous lane, the only line of retreat open, in the face of 50,000 enemies, without molestation.

7. The commander-in-chief offers his sincere thanks to Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., for the happy manner in which he planned and carried out his arrangements for the evacuation of the Residency of Lucknow.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
W. MAYHEW, Major,
Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Army.

THE SECOND SIEGE OF CAWNPORE.

Private letters confirm the statement given by the *Daily News* correspondent of General Windham's retreat, defeat, and their cause. A letter from an eye-witness, dated Cawnpore, Dec. 3rd, says:—"General Windham, who repulsed the enemy on the 27th, went out to-day about noon to attack the three divisions of the Gwalior rebels under Nana Sahib. Windham was routed, I regret to say, and lost his camp with 500 tents, the mess-plate of six regiments, no end of tents, saddlery, and harness in an unfinished state, and private property valued at 50,000*l*. So it is said. He left his flank exposed, and made no provision for the safety of his camp. This has been a most disastrous affair." The writer thus describes the gallant conduct of the 64th Regiment, which suffered so severely in the retreat:—

Brigadier Wilson asked General Windham to allow him to charge the enemy with the 64th, of which he was colonel. Permission was granted. The regiment advanced in the face of the enemy, and under a murderous fire, for more than half-a-mile, up a ravine commanded by high ground in front as well as on the right and left. From the ridge in front four 9-pounders played upon them as they went forward. The left flank of the Gwalior rebels rested on the Ganges, and their guns were protected by dense columns of troops who lay under cover, and were strongly supported by cavalry on their left. After disputing every inch of the ground, their front line was driven back by the steady and determined fire of the 64th. It then appeared that overwhelming numbers of the hostile force lay concealed in three or four parallels behind. These rose and met the 64th as soon as the foremost officers, Major Stirling, Captain Saunders, Captain Morphy, Captain Macrae, Lieutenant Parsons, Lieutenant O'Grady and others reached the crest of the ridge, and charged upon the guns, followed by the column. Major Stirling fell gloriously in front of the battery, fighting hand to hand with the enemy, of whom he killed several. Captain Morphy was shot through the heart, and seemed to bound from his saddle, falling heavily upon his head. Captain Macrae also met his fate like a soldier, with his face to the foe. Captain Saunders, commanding the leading division, dashed forward, followed by Parsons and O'Grady. Parsons instantly received a severe wound in his sword arm. O'Grady cheered the men on, waving his cap in the air, until he had the honour of laying his hand on one of the guns. The regiment took up the cheer, and hurried on to the support of Saunders and O'Grady, now fiercely engaged in personal conflict with the Gwalior. The fine old Brigadier (whose horse, wounded in two places, carried him with difficulty over the rough ground) was pushing on with all possible speed to the front, shouting, "Now boys, you have them!" when he received his mortal

wound. As he was unable to keep his seat in the saddle some of his brave fellows carried him to the rear, while he continued to urge the troops to maintain the honour of the corps. At this juncture the enemy fell back on their reserve, which lay concealed in the parallels behind. Then occurred one of those blunders which neutralise the effect of the bravest actions. Two of our own guns opened fire on the 64th Regiment from the left, and at the same instant the enemy's cavalry, together with the overwhelming force of infantry in front, poured down upon the right, and compelled our troops to retire. Strange to say, Captain Saunders, and (I believe) Lieutenant O'Grady, escaped unhurt. After the death of Brigadier Wilson and Major Stirling, Captain Saunders became the senior officer present, and his conspicuous gallantry to-day deserves not only honourable mention, but such reward as a soldier covets. The hospital to-day is a perfect Aceldama.

In the diary from which the above is taken the writer says:—

SUNDAY, Nov. 29.

At dawn great guns began to play upon us. Soon afterwards the cannonade became general, and by 7 a.m. it was something tremendous—shot and shell flying over us in all directions.

8.30 a.m.—Good news! Sir Colin Campbell with a strong reinforcement, and 470 women and children from Lucknow, are on the other side of the Ganges, which flows under the northern parapet of our entrenchment. The troops with the Commander-in-Chief, said to number 3,000 are much needed here to-day. Looking over the wall for an instant (it is not very safe to show one's head) I see two bodies of horsemen in advance, and an extended line of troops, elephants, camels, bullock-wagons, and camp-followers, stretching far away to the horizon. The banging of our own guns just at our ears is most deafening.

11.40 a.m.—Horse Artillery, 9th Lancers, 32nd, 53rd, and 93rd Regiments have crossed the bridge of boats below our Fort. Heartily glad to see the kilts, the plumes, and the tartan. May God defend, direct, and bless my brave countrymen! Such a Sunday! Two shells have just whizzed over our heads. "Fall in, 82nd!" is the cry. We hope the advances with fixed bayonets is now to be made, as the rebels are taking shelter under some ruined houses. The hotel is in flames.

12 Noon.—Grape, round shot, and rifle bullets rushing over us in slight showers. A round shot has crashed through the big tree beside us.

1 p.m.—This is exciting. Another large round shot over our heads. They have not quite got our range. Fortunately the parapet protects us in some degree. Bang! another over us! Again—again (a shell this time and burst). Our guns on the parapet are answering them, so that the earth trembles. A person has come into the tent saying, "We have killed loads of the enemy." The more the better, we all think. The artillery is beautifully directed by Captain Dangerfield and others on the parapet.

2.15 p.m.—The cannonade has paused for half an hour. I hear Lucknow soldiers and their old comrades exchanging greetings and congratulations in their rough but hearty style, and counting over the dead and the wounded of their acquaintance.

2.35 p.m.—Cannonade commenced again. The Rifles have not ceased all day. Colonel Fyers and his men have done good service. They went into action on Friday as soon as they reached Cawnpore, although they had marched 48 miles almost without halting, and some were lame, many footsore, and all weary. Their arrival seemed to be the means of saving the Fort, when our other troops were in full retreat. Colonel Woodford, an excellent officer, with whom I came from Benares to Allahabad, was killed in a hand-to-hand fight in the field yesterday. The Church, I am just informed, was burnt last night by the enemy; and the Assembly-rooms and School have been burnt to-day. There is a dense column of smoke ascending from the town, about half-a-mile off.

4 p.m.—One of the ladies from Lucknow has come in, and M—— and I have given up the tent to her. She has a most touching story to tell, and she tells it most effectively. She gave us in half an hour what might be the substance of an interesting volume. She and her husband have lost their all.

5.30 p.m.—The scene from the verandah of the General Hospital is at this moment one never to be forgotten. A procession of human beings, cattle and vehicles, six miles long, is coming up to the bridge of boats below the Fort. It is just about sunset.

Another private letter contains the following:—

Windham has evidently been deceived by his spies, who represented the enemy's force to be 2,000 or 3,000; whereas there could not have been less than 25,000 opposed to us. At one time I never expected to get back to camp alive. We were retiring down a road, and the shot and shell went flying along its centre while we skulked along in the ditch. You can't fancy what an unpleasant thing a 24-pounder is when it pitches within a few yards of you. I cannot think how we escaped.

A third thus speaks of the death of Brigadier Wilson:—

The poor old colonel, who was brigadier here, was brought in in a dying state, and his last words were, "Tell the general that I died leading on my regiment to glory!"

A fourth, describing the attack of the 64th, says:—

The Brigadier gave the word to charge, and "at 'em" we went; but sadly reckoned without our host. You will imagine what a fire we were exposed to when I tell you that we went in fourteen officers and 160 men; of the former, seven were killed directly, and two wounded; of the latter, only eighteen killed and fifteen wounded, so the officers were evidently picked out. We fought at the guns for about ten minutes. Two were spiked—one by Major Stirling, who rushed up to it sword in hand. The native gunners rushed at us in the most ferocious manner, cutting with their swords and throwing bricks. By the latter Captain Bowlby and I were knocked down together, but jumped up again directly, when the devils came at us again with swords and shields. I fired my pistol at one fellow, and I suppose I hit him, for he did not come on. However, we were regularly beaten off, and then commenced a most terrible retreat. The guns, six in number, and swarms of infantry poured in a withering fire. As I ran to the rear, officers and men were shot down within a yard of me; but I escaped by the greatest miracle. I ran by the brigadier's side until

his horse was hit, which was about twenty yards from the muzzle, when I passed him. Directly an officer was down the Sepoys cut him to pieces with their tulwars. But fancy 160 men charging six guns and about 1,000 infantry!

"The day," says another officer, "began with disaster, and things never mended."

The detachment Naval Brigade, in charge of two 24-pounders, iron guns, abandoned their guns when the enemy were 1,100 yards off, and left them standing on the road for others to bring in. The enemy got round Windham's right, and into cantonments, while the fight was going on in front. An alarm was spread through all, and a retreat was sounded.

THE LATE GENERAL HAVELOCK.

The first announcement by General Windham of the death of General Havelock caused universal disgust at Calcutta. It was sent by telegraph to Calcutta, in these words—"All well at the Alumbagh. General Havelock died two days ago."

This thin spare man [General Havelock], who on leaving Calcutta for Allahabad in June last, looked as though a week's exposure to the terrible sun of the hot weather and rainy season would break him down, not only bore up successfully against it, but watched his younger and more lusty comrades go down one by one under its effect. He alone remained as vigorous and active as before, probably more so as the mind found a larger scope in which to exercise the body. The secret was, Havelock had lived a temperate life; a meal to him was not the gratification of an appetite, but merely a necessity of existence. He was, besides, animated throughout this campaign by the highest and holiest feelings. Like the stern warriors of Cromwell, he marched on with a purpose; that purpose, after many uncertainties, many vicissitudes, many defeats, as it were—for he was repulsed in three attempts—he was permitted to accomplish. But he had no sooner seen the ardent desire of his heart fulfilled, he had no sooner beheld the Residency evacuated, than an attack of dysentery, against which he had long struggled, overwhelmed him, and he died. His death, like the untimely end of the gallant Neill, has been mourned in India as a national misfortune.—*Daily News Correspondent.*

A slight spare man, about five feet five inches in height, with an emaciated face and an eagle eye, he belonged emphatically to the class who have never to contend with disobedience or mutiny. As a general, he was the best tactician we have had in India; and as an officer, though stern and sometimes exacting, his antique heroism made him the idol of his men. He was, indeed, perhaps the bravest man in his own army, and was never so chatty or agreeable as under fire. Like most of our Indian statesmen and soldiers, the Lawrences, Edwardes, Nicholson, Montgomery, and many others, he was a Christian of the old stamp—a strong God-fearing Puritan man, who thought often in Scriptural phrase, and deemed it no shame to teach his soldiers to pray.—*Times Correspondent.*

Even on such arduous service as the Afghan campaign and the siege of Jellalabad, Havelock invariably secured two hours in the morning for reading the Scriptures and private prayer. If the march began at six, he rose at four; if at four, he rose at two. Is it any wonder that he was raised up as a deliverer to our people, almost like one of the judges of Israel?—*Letter from Calcutta.*

It is known, however, that the success [at Lucknow] which has carried joy to so many aching hearts has been clouded by the death, within the last few days, of one of the first soldiers of India, Major-General Sir Henry Havelock. The Governor-General in Council deeply deploras the loss of this able leader and truly brave man, who has been taken from the service of his country at a time when he can least be spared, though not before he had won for himself lasting renown, and had received at the hands of his Sovereign the gracious and prompt recognition of his merits.—*The Governor-General's Order.*

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WORK TO BE DONE AND THE MEANS TO DO IT.—There is, I fear, some delusion at home as to the actual strength of our European army. We have, no doubt, a splendid force on paper,—no less than thirty-six regiments of infantry, four of cavalry, and most of the Royal Artillery. But the entire force, rely on it, does not represent more than 25,000 effective men. . . . There are only about 5,000 more to arrive; so that if we can collect 28,000 men in Bengal it will be as much as we can do. This force, supposing even that Sir John Lawrence holds his own kingdom with the forces at Kurrachee, has to do work which I may thus summarise. It has to conquer Oude, defended by 60,000 soldiers, aided by the armed "budmashes" or braves, numbering 200,000 more. It has to reconquer the North-West, now overrun by armed ruffians animated by the bitterest hate. It has to garrison a country as large as Austria, filled with armed men. It has to protect Bengal, a country 10,000 square miles larger than Great Britain. It has to garrison Calcutta. It has to watch 20,000 disarmed but unpunished Sepoys. It has to restore our authority in Eastern Bengal, lost by events I am about to narrate. And all this time it is losing numbers at the rate of 150 per battle, or about 300 a week, exclusive of the losses caused by sickness and drinking, which in Calcutta at least are fearful.—*Times Correspondent.* Yet nothing has been done beyond keeping the enemy at a respectful distance with our heavy guns. I hear that Lucknow cannot be taken with less than 30,000 troops; cer-

tainly not fewer than 20,000 Europeans are required.

—*Spectator Correspondent.*

INCREDIBLE STATEMENT.—Could you believe it, nevertheless it is perfectly true, notwithstanding all we have heard about the starving garrison, that the force came away with full four hundred camel-loads of provisions—discovered only two or three days before they left Lucknow. Had General Outram known they had such a prize, he could have held out easily till January or February. Ladies would have given gold, in fact any price, to know that they had such supplies, a short time before. Is not all this kind of management disgraceful?—*Spectator Correspondent.*

THE EX-KING OF DELHI.—The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. Muir, dated Agra, 16th Nov., to Mr. Sherer, Cawnpore:—"H. S. Reed has been to Delhi. He says, 'I saw the ex-King yesterday. He is looking very ill, and certainly not residing in that state which the newspaper writers would make out.'" [According to the *Globe* the Government of India has ordered an inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining whether the statements made by the *Friend of India* as to the treatment of the King of Delhi and his son are true.]

THE OUDE REBELS AND MORE MASSACRES.—A report has reached us (writes the *Daily News*)—we regret to add, from a reliable source—that as soon as Maun Singh's adhesion to the insurgent cause in Oude became known, all the small Talookdars, who had hitherto stood aloof, hastened to make the best terms they could for themselves with the rebels. It is stated that, with a view to make their accession the more acceptable, such of them as had previously concealed and protected European fugitives, delivered them up to the enemy, and that all our unfortunate countrymen and countrywomen thus surrendered have been butchered.

LADIES AND CHILDREN CRUCIFIED.—I believe the story of our troops finding the body of a lady recently crucified in the palace at Delhi is true, and yet we are told of the wretched ex-King being treated as a sovereign and addressed as majesty. There is no doubt that this dreadful manner of death has been chosen in mockery of our Christian faith. Delicate ladies and little helpless children have been crucified, others have been blown away from guns. You may imagine the horrors which have taken place—the full tale of which will never be revealed till the great day—by the simple fact that weeping mothers are thanking God that their daughters were "only shot." At Cawnpore some infants were enclosed in a box and burnt alive.—*Letter from Calcutta, in the Daily News.*

THE EVACUATION OF LUCKNOW.—We have all vacated Lucknow, and some or all are going to Cawnpore. The ladies had to walk out, and I went to see them, expecting to find them looking very miserable. Instead of that they looked quite well, dressed up with white kid gloves, and made me feel quite ashamed of my dirty appearance, as I had been sleeping on the ground in the dirt for several nights. When Sir Colin Campbell went into the Residency he dined there, and they offered him champagne and claret, which he refused.—*Letter from an Officer.*

BENARES.—All is quiet at Jaunpore. The Oude rebels have not followed the Ghoorkas, as it was supposed they would have done. They remain on the frontier. This is rather strange considering their strength, and the encouragement to advance by the retirement of the Ghoorkas. This backward move of our allies is said to have excited in our enemies the suspicion that we were laying a trap for them, and therefore they fear to come on. Long may their fear continue! There are now at Jaunpore 500 European soldiers, 500 Madras Sepoys, and 2,000 Ghoorkas, with artillery—a force deemed sufficient to meet any number coming from Oude. We have no reason for apprehension at Benares. If you see any statement to the contrary you may for once safely disbelieve it. I have seen in Calcutta newspapers statements about our danger, which have no foundation in fact, or rather no foundation equal to their support. The order for the formation of an army here is suspended, partly, I believe, because the authorities are satisfied that the danger of Benares being attacked from Oude has been generally overrated, and they deem the force at Jaunpore quite sufficient for our defence (we always have here a garrison of 300 or 400 men); and partly because the demand for troops further up the country is very urgent. As English soldiers are passing through daily, in the event of any emergency a large body may be very soon concentrated in this city.—*Extract from Letter dated "Benares, Dec. 5, from Rev. James Kennedy."*

THE CAWNPORE MASSACRE.—Between the fort and the hotel the garrison provost (who told me he had had the pleasure of flogging and superintending the hanging of several miscreants concerned in the massacre) showed me the house and verandah bespattered with blood where the ladies and children were murdered by order of Nana Sahib—the tree against which the poor children were dashed—and the hideous well, now closed up, into which the mutilated and reeking bodies were thrown. On the wall of the house I found an inscription with a pin by one of the murdered women. I copied it:—Countrymen and women, remember the 15th of July, 1857. Your wives and families are here in misery and at the disposal of savages, who has [sic] ravished both young and old, and then killed. Oh, oh! my child, my child. Countrymen, revenge it." The underlining is in the original.—*Letter from a Diary kept at Cawnpore.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Governor-General has issued an order on the subject of the booty at Delhi. It notifies that the

property of the State recaptured from the rebels is not subject to the laws of prize; that the recaptors can acquire no legal right to it; and that the same rule applies "to the property of individuals plundered by the insurgents and retaken by the troops of the State"—it may be reclaimed by the original owners. Committees of officers were to be appointed to make restitution. The conquerors of Delhi are to be rewarded by a donation of six months' batta, in lieu of the prize-money they supposed themselves to have won.

Of the Madras Fusiliers which left Madras 1,000 strong six months ago, only 150 remained when Lucknow was relieved.

A telegram with Indian news will be due in England from Malta on Friday, the 22nd instant. This news will be from Calcutta up to the 24th ult., fourteen days later than that hitherto received from that place.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

A meeting was held in the Freemasons' Tavern, London, on Wednesday night, for the purpose of promoting a union between the middle and working classes, so that any new Reform Bill might be mutually supported or rejected in combined agitation. The basis of this union, according to the resolution submitted, was the principle of a manhood suffrage, explained to mean by those who addressed the assembly as necessarily involving such reservations as age, sanity, independence, and residence would imply. The chair was occupied by Mr. Ingram, M.P., and two other members of Parliament, Mr. Townsend and Mr. Coningham supported the object of the promoters of the movement. After the resolution had been presented, several amendments were placed in the hands of the chairman, the most important of which embraced the principles of the People's Charter. The resolution in favour of manhood suffrage was, however, carried by a large majority. The *Morning Star* says the meeting was to be followed by a deputation soliciting an interview with the representatives of those who have signed the Guildhall Coffee-house Manifesto, as a means to obtain unity of action and effort.

Efforts have been making for some months past in Manchester to reorganise a Reform party, and on Tuesday week these efforts led to the assembling of a very influential body of the old leaders of the Liberal party at the Albion Hotel. Mr. R. N. Philips, M.P., presided. The leading gentlemen on the late election committee of Messrs. Bright and Gibson were not present. A rather long and animated discussion took place, in the course of which the importance of such a movement being made at the present time, and carried out with vigour, was dwelt upon and fully admitted. A hope was expressed that it might lead to a reunion of the whole of the Reformers of the city, and ultimately a resolution was unanimously agreed to, appointing a deputation of some of the more influential gentlemen present to wait upon Mr. George Wilson, late chairman of the Anti-Corn Law League, to request him to assist in carrying out the object of the meeting. It is understood that the deputation had an interview with Mr. Wilson on Wednesday last, when he agreed to join the movement. The want of union and co-operation among Reformers in Manchester was never more lamentably felt, and there is reason to believe that the present effort will result in an organisation having the elements of greater strength and unanimity in it than any that has existed in Manchester for general political purposes during many years past.

A meeting of some of the more advanced section of the Liberal party in Norwich was held on Thursday evening for the purpose of considering the course to be pursued with regard to the promised new Reform Bill. Mr. J. H. Tillett, a member of the town council, was called to the chair. The chairman and several other gentlemen addressed the meeting, opinions being expressed that if the Government brought forward a measure which would materially enlarge the franchise and dispossess many of the rotten boroughs of the right they now enjoyed of returning members it should not be rejected, although it might not go to the full extent of the abstract principles of the Liberal party; that the more Lord Palmerston was squeezed the more would be got out of him; that the ballot should be an essential element in any measure proposed; and that the rate-book should be the register of electors. The scheme for an "educational franchise" was referred to disparagingly, one of the speakers observing that what was wanted was a *bond fide* extension of the franchise from the upper to the lower classes. A resolution was carried, approving the principles enunciated in the late address signed by thirty-one members of Parliament; and it was also agreed that a Reform demonstration should be held in Norwich in the last week of the month, which the city members should be invited to attend.

On Tuesday evening week Mr. H. Vincent delivered a lecture, in Gravesend, on India and the projected Reform Bill, cautioning the people against allowing the immense patronage of India to pass without consideration into the hands of the Government. At the conclusion of the lecture, on the motion of Mr. J. Nicholls, seconded by Mr. J. H. Hatton, a petition to Parliament was adopted, praying for an extension of the suffrage to the working classes, vote by ballot, disenfranchisement of small and corrupt boroughs, and urging the claim of the district of Gravesend, comprising upwards of 21,000 inhabitants, to be constituted a Parliamentary borough.

The manifesto adopted by the Parliamentary Reform Committee has been heartily adopted at public meetings held in Blackburn, Dudley, and Woolwich.—

At Tavistock a meeting to the same effect has been held; particular stress being laid upon the ballot. Mr. Whitehurst, vice-chairman of the Ballot Society, was one of the speakers.—A town's meeting was held at Rochester, on Friday, on requisition to the mayor, attended by the two members for the borough, Mr. W. P. Martin and Mr. Serjeant Kinglake. It was very numerously attended. The Mayor (Mr. Jesse Thomas, a Conservative) presided, and on the platform were nearly all the magistrates and town councillors of the borough, irrespective of party. Mr. P. W. Martin, who was received with immense cheering, said the country was now anxiously looking forward for that measure of reform which Lord Palmerston had pledged himself to introduce into Parliament during the present year. (Cheers.) The time had arrived when there must be a large extension of the suffrage. (Loud cheers.) Look at the signs of the times, and witness what a great change had been effected in the habits and condition of the working classes since the last Reform Bill of 1832! Mr. Serjeant Kinglake fully agreed that the time had arrived that the suffrage must be considerably extended, and that various classes of the community now deprived of that right must have it extended to them. Mr. S. Steele and Mr. J. Foord, magistrates, moved and seconded a vote of thanks to Mr. Martin and Serjeant Kinglake, which was carried unanimously, amid loud cheering. The vast audience then dispersed.—A public meeting, convened by the local Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, was held at the Guildhall, Worcester, on Friday night, to consider the question of Reform in connexion with the intended Government measure. Mr. Councillor Southall presided. The Guildhall Coffee-house programme was adopted, an amendment in favour of "manhood suffrage" being lost by a considerable majority. Mr. Ricardo, M.P., said he was ready to accept any reform as an instalment, taking the good he could get and biding his time for the rest. Mr. Laslett, M.P., thought they ought not to accept any "instalment" of reform, but that they were at once entitled to such a Reform Bill as would put the country on a safe and proper basis. They wanted a responsible Government—men who were responsible for their acts; but there was no responsibility in the present Government.

At Halifax, Edinburgh, Brighton, and Stockport, meetings have been held to elect delegates to the Chartist Conference on the 8th of February.

Obituary.

SIR WILLIAM H. MAULE, the eminent lawyer and able judge, died on Saturday morning, in his seventy-third year, at his residence, 22, Hyde Park-gardens, from the effects of an attack of bronchitis, from which he had been suffering since Monday week. He was made a Privy Councillor in 1855. The deceased was a "Whig and something more," and was a staunch supporter of the Government during the short period that he was in Parliament.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE died suddenly at Hardwicke Hall, Derbyshire, on Monday. He was born May 21, 1790, and was unmarried. Shortly after he attained his majority, namely, July 11, 1811, he succeeded to the dukedom, and the large and princely estates of the family on the death of his father. The late duke was sent on a special embassy to Russia in May, 1826, and acted as ambassador extraordinary at the coronation of the late Emperor Nicholas. His grace's retinue was of the most superb character, and cost him a very considerable sum of money; it was said over 50,000*l.* beyond the allowance made by the British Government. The late Emperor, in acknowledgment of the magnificence of his embassy, and out of personal regard to the duke, conferred on him the Russian orders of St. Andrew and St. Alexander Kewski. The intimate feelings engendered on the duke's visit to St. Petersburg were never relaxed, and on the Emperor of Russia's last visit to this country he was frequently entertained by his grace. In the year following his mission to St. Petersburg he was made a Knight of the Order of the Garter, of which illustrious order of knighthood he was the senior knight. He was made a Privy Councillor the same year, 1827; and in May that year was appointed Lord Chamberlain of George IV.'s household, which he held up to February, 1828. The duke was again appointed Lord Chamberlain of the late King William IV.'s household in November, 1830, an office he held up to December, 1834. He was Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Derbyshire, and High Steward of Derby. He was also a D.C.L. and President of the Horticultural Society. His grace leaves two surviving sisters, the Countess of Carlisle (mother of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland) and the Countess Dowager Granville (mother of the Lord President of the Council). The deceased duke is succeeded in his family honours and extensive landed estates in Derbyshire and Yorkshire, and in Ireland, by his kinsman, the Earl of Burlington, grandson of Lord George Cavendish (afterwards Earl of Burlington), brother of William, fourth Duke of Devonshire.

The LEVIATHAN has now been moved down to the water-side, and the "rams" and "crabs" are dispensed with. At high water on Saturday there were thirteen feet seven inches water under the ship, the shaft of the screw was covered to about its centre, and the paddles dipped to within about three inches of the water. Visitors during the present week are admitted to see the ship, but after Saturday next no further admissions will be granted. She is expected to be drawn off into deep water by the spring-tides at the end of the month.

Law and Police.

CHURCH-RATES.—Mr. Lush moved on Thursday in the Court of Queen's Bench for a rule to show cause why a prohibition should not issue to the Consistory Court of Rochester to prevent further proceedings in a suit for Church-rates, on the ground that in the estimate, after enumerating every possible expenditure, there occurred the illegal item, "incidentals, being ten per cent. on the above." Lord Campbell said there was nothing illegal in the margin, and the application could not be acceded to. Rule refused.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER AND THE TIVERTON BURIAL BOARD.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Thursday this case came on again. A *mandamus* had been issued, at the instance of the Bishop, to compel the Tiverton Burial Board to put the new cemetery in a proper condition for consecration—the dispute arising as to the height of a wall separating the consecrated and unconsecrated ground. The case went down to the assizes for trial, and it had been arranged that a special verdict should be given by one of the justices of this court. Mr. Kingdon now applied for an order for the factor to attend before a judge at Chambers to settle the special verdict. Lord Campbell had thought that the act of last session would have ended the dispute. Mr. Kingdon said the defendants were anxious that the litigation, which could lead to no result, should cease. The costs up to the present time amounted to 600*l.*, and he prayed their lordships to stay the proceedings. Mr. Justice Coleridge had referred the matter to the court. The defendants were a public body, depending upon the ratepayers for funds, and from them, therefore, the costs must come. Lord Campbell did not see how they could prevent the action going on. All they could do was to order the special verdict to be confirmed. Ordered accordingly.

THE DIVORCE ACT.—Applicants are already appearing before the police magistrates asking for aid in obtaining divorces under the new act. Magistrates have not the power of granting divorce, but they can protect the earnings of wives who have been deserted by their husbands,—a great boon for many a struggling woman.

Postscript.

Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1857.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The Prince of Prussia arrived at Buckingham Palace at twenty-five minutes before two o'clock yesterday afternoon, upon a visit to her Majesty. The Queen went last evening to honour the theatrical representation at her Majesty's Theatre with her presence. The illustrious foreign visitors accompanied the Queen, and the party left the palace at a quarter before nine o'clock, in sixteen of her Majesty's state carriages, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards. There was, of course, a very crowded house. The royal box was magnificently decorated. The performance consisted of the tragedy of "Macbeth," and Mr. Oxenford's farce of "Twice Killed." Spohr's overture preceded the rising of the curtain, and Locke's music was introduced incidentally.

The Royal party consisted of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, H.R.H. Prince George of Cambridge, the Prince and the Princess of Prussia, his Majesty the King of the Belgians, and the Count of Flanders, Prince Adalbert and Prince Frederic Albert of Prussia, and Prince William of Baden, the Prince of Hohen-zollern, and the Prince of Leiningen, Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg; Prince Albert of Prussia and the Duke of Brabant; Prince Julius of Holstein Glucksburg, her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge; the Duchess of Wellington, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, and a numerous suite, comprising the chief officers of the royal household. The party did not make its appearance until after nine, and was loudly cheered on entering and leaving the theatre, outside of which a dense crowd had assembled to witness the *cortège* pass.

Last night's *Gazette* announces the appointment of Henry Marshman Havelock, captain of the army, and son of the late Major-General Havelock, to a baronetcy, and that the widow of the late general shall enjoy all the honours arising from the title which would have accrued had her late husband survived.

It is confidently asserted that Lord George Paget has been appointed Inspector-General of Cavalry in India. The thing is certainly possible, because, according to the *Army List*, his lordship is a Major-General, and for some reason or other a K.C.B. But it is so improbable, that we hesitate to believe a report so startling.—*Daily News*.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort have been graciously pleased to honour Mr.

Henry Leslie's choir with a command to sing at Buckingham Palace, on Friday evening, the 22nd instant.

It is announced that at the Adjourned Special General Court of Proprietors of the East India Company, "certain correspondence which has passed between the Court of Directors and her Majesty's Government" will be laid before the proprietors.

In the London Tavern, last night, a meeting was held, announced to be the first of a national movement "to consider the proposed usurpation by an irresponsible Cabinet of the functions and patronage of the East India Company." The main characteristics of the gathering were the apology set up for the East India Court, the gentlemen from whose lips that apology proceeded, and the adverse and hostile assembly they had to confront. The resolutions were mainly placed in the hands of those who adopt the opinions of Mr. Urquhart, and that gentleman was himself present. The chair was occupied by Mr. Crawshaw, the Mayor of Gateshead, whose views are entirely in harmony with the views of Mr. Urquhart, and it did not seem to be denied that the movement was instigated by members of the East India House. Mr. Malcome Lewin moved a resolution condemning the East India Court for submitting to be coerced by the Government, but pledging the meeting to support the Court in perpetuating its existence and maintaining its independence. Upon this an amendment followed, moved by Mr. H. Mead and seconded by Mr. E. Jones, for the abrogation of the double government and the reform of the Parliament. The amendment was voted by an overwhelming majority.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Surrey Gardens Company, held yesterday, it was unanimously resolved that the Company should be wound up under the powers of the Bankruptcy Court. The distribution of the assets among the shareholders will not now long be delayed.

At the Court of Aldermen yesterday, Alderman Wilson moved that the subject of the attempted assassination of the Emperor of the French should be referred to a committee, for them to draw up a resolution or address upon it. This motion was supported by Sir Francis Moon, Sir James Duke, and other aldermen, who indignantly declaimed against the atrocious crime which had been attempted. An address was forthwith proposed, but it was read to the court with closed doors.

On Sunday night, two daughters of Mr. Benjamin Exley, blanket manufacturer, White Lee, were returning from Dewsbury Independent Chapel, when they accidentally missed their way at Staincliffe, owing to the darkness of the night, and both fell into the Bunker's-hill Quarry. One of the young ladies was instantly killed, but the other managed, after four hours of painful exertion, to creep to an adjoining cottage, where she now lies in a very precarious state, but hopes are entertained of her ultimate recovery.

The suspension has been announced of Messrs. Charles Walton and Sons, shipowners and ship and insurance brokers, with liabilities estimated at 85,000*l.* Their business some time back was very extensive, but it has lately been circumscribed.

A telegraphic message in the *Daily News*, dated "Paris, Wednesday morning," says:—

A report of M. Billault to the Emperor explains the motives for the suppression of the *Spekteur*, and likewise the *Revue de Paris*, the suppression of which is also decreed, preparatory to various measures against demagogues and the remains of old parties.

The *Moniteur* says: "The Belgian journal, the *Drapeau*, of the 17th of January, boldly approves the attempted assassination of the Emperor: we await the decision of the Belgian Government."

It is stated that Count Orsini is so seriously injured by the explosion of the grenade which he threw that he is not considered likely to live. When he was asked his name, at the time of his examination by the magistrate, he said, "What matters? Our name is Legion."

The Frankfort Diet has postponed for one month its vote upon the dispute relative to the German Duchies.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

To-day's market was very moderately supplied with English wheat, and most of the samples on offer were the refuse of Monday. There was no improvement in the demand; yet we have no change to notice in prices. We were well-supplied with all kinds of foreign wheat. Good heavy qualities were held at full quotations. All other kinds met a dull inquiry, at barely late rates. Barley and malt moved off slowly, at about Monday's quotations. For oats, the inquiry ruled steady, at full quotations. In the value of beans, peas, and flour, no change took place.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English	1,460	1,030	2,770	1,120	1,410
Irish	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign	6,290	7,410	—	11,820	760 cks.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Constant Reader," Glasgow.—His informant must surely mistake life annuities for permanent endowment. A people who have carried their point at so much cost, are not likely to permit it to be set aside, now that it is the law of the land.

We have received the letter of our obliging Malta Correspondent, and hope to make use of it next week.

"J. M." Michigan.—17. 10s. 4d. received, being 4s. 4d. in excess passed to his credit.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1858.

SUMMARY.

THE festivities in connexion with the marriage of the Princess Royal, to be solemnized on Monday next, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, have already commenced. For some days past the eminent foreign guests of the Queen, including the King of the Belgians, the Prince and Princess of Prussia, with the other members of the family, have been daily arriving. The present week is specially set apart to the celebration of the wedding by anticipation. State banquets and state concerts were followed last night by a state performance at her Majesty's Theatre, when the whole of the distinguished party were present at it—"God save the Queen" forming the most interesting feature of the evening. The rejoicings in honour of the forthcoming marriage between the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria and Prince Frederick of Prussia have commenced auspiciously. We have no doubt that the more popular festivities of next week will show how deep and hearty is the sympathy of her Majesty's subjects in general, in an event that so nearly affects her domestic happiness, and that is adapted to draw closer the bonds that unite two of the greatest states of Europe.

These nuptial celebrations were well-nigh being clouded by a calamity that would, in all probability have plunged Europe again in anarchy. On Thursday evening another attempt was made upon the life of the Emperor of the French under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. It was Italians who planned the assassination; it was Italians who for the chance of destroying their victim did not hesitate to offer up a holocaust of innocent lives. On the evening in question the Imperial couple were about descending from their carriage at the Opera House in the Rue Lepelletier when hand-grenades were cast at them, which scattered death and injury around, but happily spared the Emperor, beyond a few scratches and the mutilation of his hat. The Empress was also uninjured. A list of 102 killed and wounded exhibits the atrocious intentions of the conspirators, the principal of whom have, we are glad to find, been arrested. The bearing of Louis Napoleon and his consort, both in attending the representation, in spite of what had occurred, and in riding out the next and the following days without an escort, was worthy of their well-earned reputation for personal courage and presence of mind.

Not only were the assassins foreigners, but their infamous scheme of murder appears to have been planned in Paris itself, where the principal partners in the crime had arrived a week before the attempt, and had remained unmolested by the French police. Indeed Orsini, the Guy Faux of the plot, had been residing there for three weeks.

But no sooner had the attempt on the life of the Emperor been made and failed, than officials and senators hasten to the foot of the imperial throne with addresses denouncing as intolerable the freedom of asylum for political refugees in England. Whatever blame there may be for not detecting the conspiracy attaches to the well-organised Parisian police. The Emperor has wisely abstained from endorsing the ill-timed ebullitions of his underlings against this country, knowing full well the slender grounds afforded by this terrible catastrophe for demanding the abrogation of the rights of hospitality on the part of this country.

We greatly regret that his Imperial Majesty, at a time when all classes of his subjects, including men of the most democratic views, are disposed to rally round him, regards the present danger as springing not from "the excessive prerogative of power," but from "the absence of repressive laws." Such is the deduction drawn from the event, as expressed in the masterly speech with which on Monday he opened the Legislative Assembly. His able review of the material progress of France during the past year, winds up with an intimation that the reins of authority will be drawn tighter round a population which views with horror the bloody designs of Italian conspirators. He tells the nation over which he rules to entertain no hope that the basis of their liberties will be enlarged, and endeavours to draw from the history of this country the truth "that liberty without constraint is impossible as long as there exists in the country an obstinate faction which denies the fundamental basis of the Government." Our experience as a nation leads to a directly opposite conclusion. It was not by despotic acts but by a judicious adherence to constitutional law, that the House of Hanover eventually vanquished "faction," and consolidated the ruling authority. As the *Daily News* says: "It was at the option of Louis Napoleon to have played the part of William III.; he has preferred the miserable rôle of a Dr. Francia." The work of repression has already commenced by the suppression of the *Spectateur*, the organ of the Fusion party in France.

The news from Bombay, which is brought by the first weekly mail in accordance with new arrangements, tells of the complete dispersion of the defeated Gwalior contingent, and of the magnitude of the difficulties Sir Colin Campbell has yet to overcome. Though nearly all the reinforcements sent from this country have reached India, it is doubtful whether they will alone suffice to extinguish the rebellion. So numerous and powerful is the rebel force that holds possession of Oude, that it is feared the Commander-in-Chief may for a time be obliged to abandon Cawnpore and fall back upon Futteh-pore, half-way on the route to Allahabad, which is menaced by a large body of the Oude insurgents. Here, or perhaps at Allahabad, it may be necessary to concentrate the European troops, and await the arrival of further reinforcements on their way from Calcutta. Sir Colin Campbell, as his despatches describing the relief of Lucknow prove, is himself a host, and his consummate generalship, and the signal success of his plans, warrant the belief that whatever be the means at his command, he will be found adequate to fulfil the mighty task committed to him.

The accounts of the death of the lamented Havelock are still but meagre, and for some particulars of his last moments we are indebted to the Rev. W. Brock, the outline of whose deeply interesting funeral sermon on Sunday last will be perused with deep interest. To Sir James Outram, who was with him in his last moments, he said, "For more than forty years I have so ruled my life that when death comes I meet it face to face without fear." "Come, my son, and see how a Christian can die" were the last and memorable words addressed by the departing Christian hero to the heir of his name and reputation. The Home Government have promptly forestalled the wishes of the nation by at once conferring a baronetcy on the eldest son of the deceased, and acknowledging the claims of his widow to the honours which she would have enjoyed had her illustrious husband survived.

FREEDOM OUTRAGED.

AN ungovernable friend is far more to be feared than a powerful foe. Continental freedom has suffered more from the outrages of its professed adherents, than from the lawlessness of all the despots of Europe put together. The worst crime of the assassin, atrocious as are his attempts on human life, is that the blow, always uncertain in its result, which he intends for the ruler, is sure to fall on liberty, and mortally wound public sympathy in its favour. Secret conspiracy, and prowling assassination, dressed in whatever garb of Liberalism, should be accounted as the direct enemies to human progress.

No pretence can make them other than they are—villainous. If they were more frequently successful, the cement of society would be speedily dissolved. Divine Providence has taken care that in the vast majority of cases they should fail—but, unhappily, in their failure they involve, too often, some of the highest interests of mankind.

No words of ours can adequately express the horror and loathing we have felt at the attempted assassination of the Emperor of the French. Time, place, mode, circumstances—all combine to throw upon the perpetrators an unparalleled load of guilt. The attempt was wanting even in bravery. The plan evinced a recklessness of cruelty which no provocation can extenuate. The perpetrators seem to have been animated with the spirit of Sepoy Mutineers. It mattered not whom they sacrificed, so that they might but wreak their vengeance. Men, women, and children—all were alike disregarded. They might as well have set fire to the theatre during the performance, on the bare chance that the Emperor would not escape.

It is not thus that nations are freed. It is not thus that Italy will rise again to unity and liberty. It is not thus that despotism will find the termination of its career. The destinies of peoples are not so completely centred in the hands of sovereigns as these reckless proceedings would seem to imply. No country achieves its enfranchisement by the hand of the assassin. Absolutism, after all, is but the exterior index of a people's virtue. If there be exceptions to the rule, they are but few and temporary. At any rate, absolutism is not to be extinguished as a system of rule, by any sacrifice of individual life. The Pope in Rome, Ferdinand in Naples, Francis Joseph in Vienna, Louis Napoleon in Paris, typify the power which sustains them—and that power would remain, were all of them overthrown in a night. Till nations can successfully defy an usurping priesthood, they win freedom only to lose it again—they retain not the precious prize, because they are unable to appreciate its worth. Piedmont and Belgium are free, because both have dared to resist the priestly power. The despotism which crushes the greater portion of central Europe draws its life from the Papal system. While that continues unshaken, no chance blows at individuals will restore freedom to nationalities.

The crime at Paris will be followed, no doubt, by its usual results. In the first place, there will be a strain of fulsome adulation of the Emperor. He will be held up as the man to whom Divine Providence has committed the key of public order, and his successful crimes will be allowed to assume the appearance of virtues. For our own part, however, we resolutely refuse to sacrifice our conscience at the shrine of our sympathies. We rejoice that he and the Empress have escaped unhurt. We should have deeply grieved at the success of the conspirators who plotted his destruction. But we are no more disposed now, than we were last week, or last year, to lavish flatteries upon Louis Napoleon. We admit his abilities. His success is the best evidence of his sagacity. But he is neither as a man, nor as a ruler, after our taste. He knows how to govern France—we doubt whether he knows how to elevate her in the scale of humanity. As her keeper, he shows consummate address—but he has discovered no aptitude for the higher office of tutor and guide. The glance of his eye—the marvellous tact of his address—awes or soothes her into submission, and prevents her from laying violent hands upon herself, and from injuring her neighbours. But, we fear, he is developing no higher life of intellect or of heart in that fallen country—and France, when Napoleon III. leaves her, will be the same wayward, brilliant, unstable, unsoubered France as ever. So, of Europe. His influence is vast—perhaps, we may properly say, paramount—but it is not exerted to remove or lessen the difficulties which continental Europe has yet to settle. He is laying the foundation of nothing great or permanent. His policy is not vital—is not germinant. He manages what he finds—but he will leave nothing the easier to manage for his having had the handling of it. He acts the part of head gaoler in Europe with masterful power—but is the spirit of Europe always to be imprisoned?

In the next place, absolutism, thus madly struck at, will, as a matter of course, multiply its own safeguards, by putting further restrictions on the liberty of the subject. The conspirators have endangered far more than their own lives. They have rendered it more difficult to keep open the doors of a sanctuary for the politically proscribed of all countries and all parties. We earnestly trust that the long-cherished hospitality of Great Britain will not be curtailed by what has happened. But it is certain that every crime of this nature puts it in greater jeopardy. If it is here, and here only, that the freedom of our institutions suffers conspiracy to hatch its plans, and furnish its wea-

pons, and mature its preparations, it will not be long before we shall be compelled to assent to some police *surveillance* of the refugees who find an asylum in these dominions. We deprecate any such concession to continental despotism. We do not believe it to be necessary. But if anything shall at length reconcile the people of this country to such a restriction of their free hospitality, it will be the insane outrages of men who seek liberty for peoples by the assassination of their monarchs.

And, lastly, we denounce these wild and wicked projects, because their inevitable effect is to sanctify despots in the imagination of the multitude. Louis Napoleon is now incalculably stronger for mischief, if he be intent upon it, than he was before his life was attempted. The passions of his countrymen are with him. The fools who meant to compass his destruction have given him an ovation. The wrongs which he does are overshadowed by the wrong which it was intended he should suffer. It will be well if he retains his equanimity. Should he give himself up as a victim to suspicion and fear, there will be added increased power to violent motives. And for all this evil France is indebted, as it seems, to foreign conspirators.

We write thus earnestly because we fear that the doctrine of the political morality and expediency of assassination is held by others than mere desperadoes. We had to utter our protest against it, not very long since, when it was urged by Count Orsini, one of the conspirators against the life of Napoleon III. We fear it is embraced by men of far higher name and mark. But be this as it may, we despair of progress on the continent, until every man aspiring to conduct his country to freedom, heartily renounces every hope of doing so, every wish to do so, by these nefarious means. Despotism may achieve its ends by crime—liberty never.

THE DEFENCE AND RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

HISTORY nowhere contains a more remarkable passage than Brigadier Inglis's narrative of the defence of Lucknow. The facts are thrilling—the gallant officer's statement of them, simple, manly, and heart-stirring. The man and his pen became each other—the last being merely an unconscious manifestation of the first. Despatch-writing is a gift, not an art; and, as a gift, it is usually found in the possession of true heroes. The military despatches of this Indian campaign contrast very strikingly with those which used to come from the Crimea. Most of them are the productions of men whose heart is in their business—and this is the secret of their eloquence.

What a tale is that of Inglis! What a record of heroism! What a picture of suffering! What an illustration of God's merciful protection! To begin with the last, the more deeply to stir our gratitude. The Residency, within the walls of which so many precious lives were sheltered, was not built to withstand a siege. The foresight of Sir Henry Lawrence had, it is true, done what hasty activity could do to render it secure. But, after all, it was a feeble place, and badly situated. With batteries incomplete, with defences unfinished, surrounded by buildings which overlooked it, and afforded cover to the enemy, the blockade of eighty-seven days commenced. When we take into account the immense numbers of the besieging party, the malignant spirit which animated them, the military knowledge which was at their service, the profusion of their resources, and the perseverance of their attempts, the preservation of the garrison appears little short of miraculous. Fancy, eight thousand men, many of them within pistol-shot, firing incessantly day and night into the position, so that no place in the whole works were safe—fancy from twenty to twenty-five large guns, the gunners of which were sheltered by barricades, within fifty yards of the defences, pouring their destructive fire from day to day into the place—fancy the tottering walls undermined in every direction, breached every now and then, and giving ingress to the assaulting columns, only to be driven back again by the dauntless garrison within! None but God could have saved them. He inspired them with courage. He supported their wavering energies. He kept alive in their bosoms the flame of hope. And, at last, he sent them a deliverer.

The sufferings endured by the devoted garrison and their charge must have been appalling. It does not appear, indeed, that they were ever quite destitute of provisions, but all had to submit to coarse and insufficient food. The labour, however, was tremendous. "I can conscientiously declare my conviction," says Col. Inglis, "that few troops have ever undergone greater hardships, exposed as they have been to a never-ceasing fire of musketry and cannonade." To this we have to add, "the alternate vicissitudes of extreme wet and of intense heat," with little or no shelter from either—the continual harass

of false alarms intended to exhaust the men by making an hour's rest impossible—the employment every night in repairing defences, moving guns, burying dead animals, and conveying ammunition and commissariat stores from one place to another—heavy visitations of cholera and the small pox—and absence of all suitable accommodation for the sick and wounded. Nor ought we to forget the depressing influence of "hope deferred." For a long time the garrison were without any information whatever—knew not that they might not be the only European souls left alive in India. Twenty-six days elapsed before they got the first tidings of General Havelock's advance—it was not till thirty-five days later that they received his relieving force. Night after night they watched for a preconcerted signal which was to have informed them of his vicinity—and they watched in vain, ignorant of the causes which had detained him.

But these sufferings were outmatched by the heroism of the garrison—Europeans and natives—men and women. "Owing to the extreme paucity of our numbers," says the gallant colonel, "each man was taught to feel that in his own individual efforts alone depended in no small measure the safety of the entire position. This consciousness incited every officer, soldier, and man to defend the post assigned to him with such desperate tenacity, and to fight for the lives which Providence had entrusted to his care with such dauntless determination, that the enemy, despite of their constant attacks, their heavy mines, their overwhelming numbers, and their incessant fire, could never succeed in gaining one single inch of ground within the bounds of this straggling position, which was so feebly fortified, that had they once obtained a footing in any of the outposts, the whole place must inevitably have fallen."

We are all of us, by this time, tolerably familiar with the operations by which Sir Colin Campbell pushed his way to the beleaguered party. But his later despatch makes us acquainted with those by which he succeeded in extricating them from the Residency "without exposing them to the chance of even a stray musket shot." By a series of difficult and tedious operations he completed on the eighteenth of November, a chain of posts to his left rear. During the next three days he continued to hold the whole of the country from the Dilkosha to the gates of the Residency. All his arrangements had been planned with a view to the complete deliverance of the garrison. The whole force was one outlying picket. A false attack was then directed against one of the principal palaces—and so thoroughly were the enemy deceived, that they continued firing into the Residency for several hours after every soul had left.

Thus gloriously has terminated a siege almost unparalleled in history. It reads like a record of what we used to call, in contrast with our own, the heroic times. It is singular that not only were the women inspired with dauntless courage, but the native troops within the Residency maintained to the last an unshaken loyalty. Of the former, Colonel Inglis writes: "I cannot refrain from bringing to prominent notice, the patient endurance and the Christian resignation which has been evinced by the women of this garrison. They have animated us by their example." Of the latter he testifies, "their loyalty has never been surpassed;" and the Governor-General in Council, "in recognition of their heroism, decrees that the soldiers of the 13th, 48th, and 71st regiments of native infantry, who constituted part of the garrison, shall be formed into one regiment of the line, to be called The Regiment of Lucknow."

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE EMPEROR.

An atrocious attempt was made on Thursday evening upon the life of the Emperor, opposite the Opera, in the Rue Lepelletier. Three grenades thrown at the Empress's carriage exploded. Happily each of their Majesties escaped with very slight scratches, but some persons in the crowd were killed, and a great many wounded. General Roguet was amongst the latter. Their Majesties witnessed the performance at the opera. During the performances, which were longer than usual, in consequence of their being for the benefit of Massol, they were cheered again and again in the warmest manner; and when they rose to depart, which they did not till the last moment, the audience rose, and the house rang to the very roof with acclamations. At twelve o'clock the party left the theatre. By that time the line of Boulevards to the Madeleine, and from the Madeleine to the Tuileries, were crowded; many houses were illuminated. The moment the carriages appeared the cheering began; it never dropped till they were out of sight. The carriage window was down on the side at which the Emperor sat, at least a part of the way, and her Majesty's hand could be seen stretched out and waving her handkerchief in

recognition of the enthusiastic acclamations with which she was greeted.

The *Moniteur* gives the following details of the attempt:—"On the arrival of their Majesties at the Opera three explosions of projectiles took place. A considerable number of persons who were stationed before the theatre, including some soldiers of the escort and of the Guard of Paris, were wounded—two of them mortally. The hat of the Emperor was pierced by a projectile, and General Rouget, aide-de-camp to his Majesty, who was on the front of the carriage, was slightly wounded in the nape of the neck. Two footmen were also wounded. One of the horses in the carriage of his Majesty was killed, and the carriage broken by projectiles. Instructions have been given to make several arrests. At the Tuileries their Majesties found a great number of persons—amongst them the English Ambassador."

According to the *Moniteur*, the number of wounded at present ascertained is 102, thus divided: forty-seven civilians, twelve Lancers of the Imperial Guard, eleven of the Municipal Guard of Paris, twenty-eight police agents of different ranks, and four belonging to the household of their Majesties. Of the twelve men of the Lancers seven received serious wounds; the five others are only slightly injured. Of the eleven of the Municipal Guard one is wounded mortally, four seriously, and six slightly. Three of the footmen who were behind the carriage of their Majesties were struck by several projectiles; their injuries, though serious, do not inspire any uneasiness. The Emperor's coachman, slightly wounded, displayed much presence of mind. Of the civilians several are wounded seriously. The principal individuals arrested on suspicion are Count Orsini, Colonel (of the Roman Republican service) Pierri, Gomez, and Silva, alias Rudio. None but Italians have yet been apprehended. Orsini, who is said to have admitted that he threw one of the bombs, was wounded over the head by his own bomb. Pierri has, it is said, confessed.

On Friday morning the Emperor went to the hospitals, and visited eight of the survivors, who are the most seriously injured. He exhibited much sympathy with the sufferers, and was warmly congratulated on his own escape.

The diplomatic circles went to the Tuileries to make inquiry after the health of the Emperor and the Empress, and to express their joy that both had escaped from the infernal machines of the conspirators. An immense crowd of citizens also went to the Tuileries and inscribed their names to intimate their anxiety and congratulations. Some had to wait an hour. In the course of the day, the Emperor and Empress drove along the Boulevards in an open carriage and unattended. They were cheered by crowds all along the route. There was a general illumination in the evening.

The papers publish further particulars:—

The Emperor's hat was actually torn into two parts; the collar of the cloak he wore and that part which covered his shoulder were rent open. It is said that his forehead and the Empress's cheek were slightly scratched with a small piece of the broken glass. The gas-pipes running along the facade of the Opera were blown off by the explosion, to which, probably, and not to design, it was owing that the lights were extinguished. General Roguet's wound, which is slight, is not in the back of the neck, but the cheek. The projectiles employed in this work of destruction are described as of the most formidable kind. It is said that not less than twenty of them were meant to be used. Four were flung under and close to the carriage; only three exploded. The remainder were, no doubt, flung away as the assassins escaped. At the moment of the explosions a man was seen to rush to the carriage armed with a dagger and revolver; he was caught full in front by a *sergent de ville*; the murderer made a desperate attempt to escape, and, during the struggle, wounded his captor. He was searched, and another revolver was found on him. Another man was also arrested on the spot, carrying a carpet bag, in which pistols and daggers were found, and a small box. He had in his pockets 270 francs in gold. A third, a well-dressed man, in white gloves, who was seen to raise his hat, and wave it, perhaps as a signal, was also arrested. Five minutes previous to the explosions M. Hebert, a peace-officer, recognised at the corner of the Rue Lepelletier an Italian named Pierri, who had lately returned to Paris, and who had been expelled from France in the year 1852. Pierri travelled with a false passport, which he had obtained in London, and entered France through Belgium. Although he spoke English, and was disguised, M. Hebert, who had not seen him for five years, recognised and arrested him. Pierri was the bearer of a six-barreled revolver and a bomb similar to those exploded, together with a long dagger. After having lodged Pierri in the guard-house, M. Hebert was in time to open the door of the Emperor's carriage, when he received two severe wounds. The windows of the houses Nos. 19, 21, 23, Rue Lepelletier are completely broken up to the fourth story. Of the six doors of the Opera-house the glass in five is completely broken. The marks of the projectiles are visible on the walls. The violence of the explosion was so great that the windows in a baker's shop, No. 14, Rue Rossini, are all broken. The balls from the projectiles made an opening in the front of the Café Rossini of two inches in circumference.

It is remarked by some curious people that the performances at the Opera on the night of the crime were *Guillaume Tell Gustave* (the King of Sweden, assassinated at a fancy ball), *Marie Stuart* (put to death by Queen Elizabeth), and a fragment of *La Muette de Portici* (which records the insurrection of Naples under Masaniello, in 1647).

A thanksgiving service was performed on Friday at noon in the chapel of the Tuileries by the Bishop of Nancy, first chaplain to their Majesties. After having received in their apartments the congratulations of the grand officers and the officers and ladies of their households, the Ministers, and the presidents of the great bodies of the State, the Emperor and Empress proceeded to the chapel, accompanied by

Prince Jérôme, Prince Napoleon, the Princess Mathilde, and the Prince and Princess Murat, and followed by the persons who had been admitted to present their congratulations to their Majesties. Count Kisseleff, the Russian Ambassador, had the honour of offering his congratulations to their Majesties.

The present is the third attempt by similar means on the person of a French Sovereign within the last fifty-seven years. The first was the infernal machine of the Rue Nicaire, intended to blow up the First Consul on his way to the Opera. The second was that of Fieschi and Morey, in 1835, against Louis Philippe, on his return by the Boulevard du Temple, and which cost the lives of eighteen persons, among whom was Marshal Mortier, Duke of Treviso. The assassins are so far disappointed that the Emperor and Empress personally have won immense popularity by this nefarious attempt. It is believed that the investigation into the affair will be promptly terminated, and that the trial can take place in the session of the Court of Assizes of the first fortnight of February.

The *Moniteur* mentions that since the month of June last the Government received information from Jersey of the fabrication of fulminating projectiles of a power hitherto unknown, and intended to be thrown under the Emperor's carriage, when contact with the ground would be followed by their explosion and the destruction of the carriage. It also speaks of Pierri's recent departure from England, in order to carry out a plot against the life of the Emperor. He is described as a violent, wicked, and very determined man, who had fled his country on account of various murders.

The *Moniteur* publishes the addresses to the Emperor of the Corps Diplomatique, of the Senate, Legislative body, Council of State, &c., congratulating his Majesty and the Empress on their escape from assassination. The Papal Nuncio was the speaker for the diplomatic body. The Count de Morny called upon the Emperor, at any price, to put a stop to what he designated the result of the way in which the sacred duty of hospitality was understood on the part of England, and he apprised the Emperor that he would have the support of the Legislative Body in executing such an enterprise. The President of the Council of State said:—

Who does not shudder at the thought of the evils which their odious victory would entail upon our country, and which would soon spread over the rest of Europe?

Let us hope that this feeling of a common danger will ultimately lead to a great and just common action between two nations, and that these cowardly assassins, who abuse the hospitality granted them in friendly States, and the protection of their laws, to organise conspiracies and construct infernal machines, will at last be cast out of civilised Europe, of which they are at the same time the shame and the danger.

Sire, at a moment when your Majesty has just escaped this criminal attempt, the French people, trembling at the risk it has incurred, feels its affection and devotion to your person increase.

The Emperor, in reply to the great bodies of the State, expressed his firm confidence and reliance in their support and devotion. His Majesty added, that at the same time that he was resolved to adopt such measures as might be deemed advisable, he should not depart from that path of firmness and moderation which he had hitherto followed.

It is stated that the Emperor made the following reply to the congratulatory address of the Diplomatic Corps:—

I receive with pleasure the congratulations of the Diplomatic Corps. I flatter myself that all the Sovereigns of Europe regard my existence as necessary to the maintenance of tranquillity. I beg you to be the interpreters of my acknowledgments to the Sovereigns and States that you represent.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Windsor Castle, has been received from the Queen, congratulating the Emperor and Empress on their escape.

Count Orsini was living in Paris, where he made no secret of his extreme opinions, but was left undisturbed, as he seemed not to take any part whatever in actual political life. The number of persons arraigned amounts to seven. Gomez, who is said to have thrown the first bomb, and who was the first arrested by Allesandri, the same police-agent who arrested Pianori, was, like Orsini, living in Paris. It was Gomez who betrayed Orsini by describing himself as his servant. All the others seem to have but recently arrived from abroad. One had taken lodgings in the Rue Lepelletier, three others in the Rue Montmartre, in the well known hotel of France and Champagne. These latter had ordered their lodgings by letter from London, and arrived on the 8th of the present month. The police had been warned against them. They went to the hotel, but failed to recognise any, and were completely mystified.

OPENING OF THE CHAMBERS.—THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

The French Corps Legislatif was opened on Monday by the Emperor in a long and able speech. He commenced by reviewing the progress of improvement as seen in the new and magnificent public works, the throwing open of Paris, and the progress of education. The number of Lycées, he says, has been increased by 1,500. Education has become more moral and religious, with a tendency towards sound humanities and useful sciences. The College of France has been reorganised; elementary instruction is spreading far.

It is the wish of the Government that the principle of freedom of worship shall be sincerely admitted, without forgetting that the Roman Catholic religion is that of the great majority of Frenchmen. Therefore, this religion has never been more respected nor more unshackled.

The Municipal Councils meet without hinderance, and the Bishops enjoy the full plenitude of their sacred office. The Lutheran, Protestant, and Jewish confessions pay their just proportion of taxes to the State, and are equally protected.

It is stated that the increase of direct and indirect revenue during the past year was 30,000,000f.

Among the various bills which will be submitted to you of general interest, I may mention a law on patents, a new military and naval code, a proposal to employ the 20,000,000f. remaining from the loans on works to guard the towns against inundations.

Reference is then made to the state of Algeria, the Camp at Chalons, and the Napoleon medal distributed to 300,000 veterans of the Grand Army. As to China it is said:—

Our navy is occupied in its arsenals with those necessary changes which will enable it to maintain the honour of our flag on every sea. In China it is acting in concert with the English fleet to obtain redress for common grievances, and to avenge the blood of our missionaries who have been cruelly massacred.

On foreign relations it is remarked:—

The relations of France with foreign Powers were never on a better footing. Our ancient allies, true to the sentiments which sprung from a common cause, give us the same confidence as usual; and our new allies, by their straightforward and loyal conduct in all great questions, make us almost regret that we ever were their foes.

I was enabled to be convinced at Osborne as well as at Stuttgart, that my desire to keep up the intimacy of old relations, as well as to form new ones, was equally shared by the chiefs of two great empires.

If the policy of France is appreciated as it deserves to be in Europe, it is because we have the common sense only to deal with questions which concern ourselves directly, either as a nation or as a great European Power. This is why I avoided interfering in the question of the Duchies which now agitates Germany, for that question, which is exclusively a German one, will remain so long as the integrity of Denmark is not threatened.

If, on the other hand, I took up the Neuchâtel question, it is because the King of Prussia asked for my *bons offices*, and I was happy on this occasion to contribute to the final settlement of a difference which might have become dangerous for the peace of Europe.

As regards the Principalities, astonishment has been expressed at our disagreement with many of our allies. The fact is, that France, in her disinterested policy, has always advocated, in so much as treaties allowed her, the wishes of the population which appealed to her. Nevertheless, the conference which will shortly open at Paris, will show in what conciliating spirit we work to attenuate the difficulties which are inseparable from a difference of opinion.

The Emperor describes the policy of the Empire, points to further measures of repression, and concludes by an allusion to the recent attempt at assassination in the following paragraphs:—

What is the Empire? Is it a retrograde Government, an enemy of progress, desirous of suppressing generous impulses, and of impeding the pacific extension of the great and civilising principles of 1789?

No; the Empire inscribes these principles as the motto of its constitution. It frankly adopts everything of a nature to ennoble the heart or exalt the mind for what is good; but it is also the enemy of every abstract theory. It seeks a strong power, capable of overcoming the obstacles which might stop its advance, for—let us not forget it—the advance of every new Power is a long struggle.

Moreover, there is a truth inscribed upon every page of the history of France and of England—namely, that liberty without obstacles is impossible as long as there exists in a country a faction which obstinately disowns the fundamental bases of the Government; for then liberty, instead of enlightening, controlling, ameliorating, is nothing else in the hands of factions but a weapon of destruction.

Therefore, as I did not accept the power of the nation with a view to acquire that ephemeral popularity, the paltry prize of concessions exacted from weakness, but with a view one day to deserve the approbation of posterity by founding something lasting in France, I do not fear to declare to you to-day that the danger, no matter what is said to the contrary, does not exist in the excessive prerogatives of power, but rather in the absence of repressive laws. Thus the last elections, despite their satisfactory result, offered in many localities a sad spectacle. Hostile parties took advantage of it to create agitation in the country, and some men had the boldness openly to declare themselves the enemies of the national institutions, deceived the electors by false promises, and, having gained their votes, then spurned them with contempt.

You will not allow a renewal of such a scandal, and you will compel (*obliger*) every elector to take an oath to the Constitution before presenting himself as a candidate.

As the quiet of the public mind ought to be the constant object of our efforts, you will assist me in finding the means to silence extreme and annoying oppositions.

In fact, it is not too sad to behold in a quiet, prosperous country, which is respected in Europe, on the one hand men crying down a Government to which they are indebted for the security which they enjoy, while others only take advantage of the free exercise of their political rights to undermine the existing institutions?

I welcome heartily, without inquiring into their antecedents, all those who recognise the national will.

As regards the originators of disturbances and conspiracies, let them understand that their day is gone by.

I cannot conclude without alluding to the criminal attempt which has just taken place. I thank heaven for the visible protection with which it shielded the Empress and myself, and I deplore that so many victims should be made when only one life was aimed at.

Yet these plots bring their lessons with them. Firstly, they prove the weakness and impotence of the parties who have recourse to assassination and such desperate means; secondly, that no assassination, even if successful, ever served the cause of those who hired the assassin. Neither those who slew Caesar nor those who assassinated Henry IV. derived any advantage from their crime.

God sometimes allows the just to fall, but he never allows the cause of crime to triumph. These attempts,

therefore, neither shake my security in the present nor my faith in the future. If I live the Empire will live with me, and if I should fall my very death would only tend to strengthen the Empire, for the indignation of the people and of the army would be an additional support to the throne of my son.

Let us, then, look confidently towards the future; let us attend calmly to our daily work for the welfare and greatness of our country. God protects France!

SPAIN.

The election of M. Bravo Murillo, the Opposition candidate, to the post of President of the Cortes, by 126 to 118 votes, obliged ministers to resign. At the sitting of the Cortes on Thursday, the President declared the sitting adjourned until a new Ministry was chosen.

A new Ministry has since been formed as follows:— M. Isturitz, President and Foreign Affairs; General Espelata, War; Sanchez Ocaña, Finances; Fernandez de la Hoz, Justice; Ventura Diaz, Interior; General Zuesada, Governor-General of Madrid.

NAPLES.

HORRORS OF THE LATE EARTHQUAKE.

Further details of the destruction of life and property by the earthquake in Naples have been received. They show a state of things far more dreadful than any previous accounts. The official journal of Wednesday night enumerates sixty-one other places which had suffered in their buildings, and many in their population. This last report alone gives the number of 4,000 additional known to have suffered.

One place, Tito, was swallowed up, and no trace left; and a gentleman who has just returned from the spot thus describes it:—"The roads were rent with fissures, which had been much wider in the first instance. The poor people were sitting amongst the ruins weeping, and in great distress; for, six days after the disaster, they had none to unbury their dead. Two country-people were searching among the débris, and found a body; one threw a stone towards it, saying, 'Perhaps that is one of your relations.' 'No,' replied the other, after an examination. There was nothing to be found to eat nor any house to lodge in. One Trattoria stood at the corner of a street in Polla; I asked the owner for food: 'Food there is none,' was the reply; 'the moon has just entered the quarter, and we shall have another earthquake—I won't go in.' On the 28th ult., at nine p.m., and on the 29th at six and half-past seven p.m., very severe undulatory shocks were felt, followed by many others less strong. In Potenza, in the evening of the 29th, at six o'clock, strong undulatory shocks were felt, which were followed by others much less intense. The people were much alarmed, and fled into the open spaces. 'Order,' says the *Official Journal*, 'was not interrupted.' Here, in Naples, up to Christmas-day, we have had, it is said, forty-nine shocks, and every day reveals some elision in a house, making work for the architects. 'On the night of the 29th,' says a person who resides in Resina, 'from two hours before midnight to dawn of day, the shocks from the mountain occurred every three minutes; doors and windows shook as if a powerful hand was trying to wrench them. I rose once or twice to see if any window had been burst open; and thus we are living over a cauldron of boiling liquid fire.'"

People who have come from one of the districts report that the groans of the sufferers were heard from beneath the ruins several days after the disaster, and that, on some bodies being taken out, it was found that they had devoured a portion of their arms. There were none to aid them, none to excavate the dying, none to bury the dead, none to give bread to the famishing.

The correspondent of the *Times* writes:—

Great as is the number of lives already sacrificed it is expected that as many more will die of cold and hunger and sickness. Panic-stricken, famishing, despairing, the inhabitants of many places are represented to me as sitting among the ruins without the capacity of exertion. There are doubtless hundreds rotting beneath the ruins,—some, perhaps, who have only recently died, for Colletta, in his wonderful description of the earthquake of 1753, speaks of some who were taken out alive after eleven days' entombment. How many might have been saved had only one-tenth part of the energy been displayed on this occasion which was displayed last summer at Sapri? 30,000 persons were buried under the ruins of their houses in the twinkling of an eye. 250,000 persons are turned houseless on the world, and the Government is inert. A handful of men land in the same province, and thousands are sent down in a few hours to repel the attack, and commit every species of brutality. The shocks still continue to be felt in the provinces, and there are considerable signs of volcanic action under Naples and the neighbourhood. I was told that the water in the Temple of Serapis was very much lower than it usually is; the same observation may be made of the sea near St. Lucia, and going far to prove an upheaving of the soil.

While Ferdinand I., in 1783, contributed 500,000 ducats to the sufferers by an earthquake, Ferdinand II. has contributed 6,000. The King has been at Naples from Gaeta, his country retreat, to attend the anniversary of the coronation of the Image of the Immaculate Virgin!! The English residents had subscribed 3,000 ducats to the relief fund, but the Minister refused permission for them to send some one to the provinces to distribute it. The French, who were making a subscription, had determined to insist on the same conditions.

No bill of indictment has been presented against our countrymen, the English engineers.

The Piedmontese papers publish a declaration signed by Pisacane and nineteen others of the conspirators of the *Capitani*, declaring that they had embarked as passengers, had planned the seizure of

the vessel, and that the captain and crew had yielded to force and were unconcerned in the plot, as was also the naval captain Daneri, who was on board as a passenger, and whom they compelled to navigate the vessel. The document is dated on board the *Cagliari*, at half-past nine, on the evening of the 25th of June. It is one of the papers found on the persons and corpses of the conspirators who disembarked at Sapri.

PIEDMONT.

M. Ratazza, Minister of the Interior, has resigned, on account of his personal unpopularity. Count Cavour for the present holds his portfolio. M. Cadorna, the Ministerial candidate, has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies by eighty-eight votes to forty-four, against M. Arnulfo, the candidate of the Right.

DENMARK.

On the 14th inst. the King of Denmark opened in person the session of the Supreme Council of the kingdom. The following paragraph refers to the Duchies and Germany:—

We have seen with extreme regret that there exists in the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg, as regards our Constitutional relations, an appreciation which could not fail to cause anxiety and excitement. The relations of those Duchies with the German Confederation necessarily brought our Government into negotiations with Prussia and Austria, after which the matter was referred to the Frankfurt Diet. In these negotiations—all documents relating to which will be laid before the Supreme Council—it will be shown that, to come to an amicable arrangement, we were willing to make every concession compatible with our solicitude for the welfare of the Monarchy, and especially for the maintenance of its Constitutional relations, established after great efforts.

AMERICA.

The *Persia* brings advices from New York to the 6th instant. Mr. Cyrus W. Field, the chairman of the American committee of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, was amongst the passengers.

The excitement at New Orleans in regard to the capture of General Walker found vent on the evening of the 31st in an immense meeting, at which speeches denouncing the conduct of Commodore Paulding and expressing the liveliest sympathy with the cause of the filibusters were delivered. Letters from Washington state that Southern members of Congress are still warm in support of General Walker, and that offers of material aid pour in upon him hourly. The Cabinet held a meeting on the 5th. It is understood that Commodore Paulding will be sustained in his action against the filibusters. General Walker has written a letter to the President, in which he declares his determination to proceed again to Nicaragua; and the President has caused peremptory orders to be issued to the federal officers at the South to stop all filibustering expeditions, if possible. General Walker's men have been discharged from the *Saratoga*, and turned adrift to wander about homeless and penniless.

Congress, after a recess of ten days, re-assembled on the 4th. In both houses resolutions calling upon the President for information respecting the capture of General Walker, and embracing the entire range of subjects and circumstances, bearing upon relations with Nicaragua, were adopted. A vast amount of business was brought forward. Among the most important we notice a bill for the admission of Kansas, offered by Mr. Pugh as a compromise. It provides for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, and requires that the clause relative to slavery shall be submitted to a direct vote of the people on the 7th of April next; also that the constitution shall not be construed so as to impair the right of the people to alter or amend it at any time.

From Kansas, there is a rumour of a battle having been fought between the Free-soil forces and the Federal dragoons, while other conflicts were impending. That civil war has really broken out is abundantly confirmed. According to the Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, the War Department had received no intelligence confirming the collision with the troops in Kansas, and the report was discredited.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A new law on the press has come into force in Denmark, prohibiting newspapers from copying the articles of other journals without quoting them.

The nobility of the Government of Nijnii-Novgorod have followed the example of Lithuania and St. Petersburg in requesting the authorisation of the Emperor Alexander to emancipate their serfs; an application which his Majesty has acceded to with great satisfaction.

M. Mazzini has just published in the *Italia del Popolo* of Saturday an article of eight columns addressed to the men of action. He tells them that to conspire is not a right, but a duty. It appears to him that the dawn of victory is about to appear, when he considers the rapid diffusion of the national aspirations among the multitude.

THE KEIGHLEY POISONING CASE.—Sagar, lately master of the Keighley Union, is still under examination on the charge of poisoning his wife. A witness swore that on going to see the deceased, she found her handcuffed and so chained to the bed that she could not stand or lie down, and was kneeling. The deceased said her husband had been bad with her, and had fastened her there, and she begged witness not to say anything to him. The grossest immorality is proved against him.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

Yesterday's papers publish the official programme of "the ceremonial to be observed at the marriage of her Royal Highness Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, eldest daughter of her Majesty Queen Victoria and of his Royal Highness Albert Prince Consort, Duke of Saxony and Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, with his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William Nicolas Charles, only son of his Royal Highness Frederick William Louis, Prince of Prussia, brother of his Majesty the King of Prussia, which ceremony is to take place at the Chapel Royal of St. James, upon Monday, the 25th of January, 1858, at half-past twelve o'clock." There will be three processions—her Majesty's, the Bridegroom's, and the Bride's. As each procession enters the chapel a march will be played. When the Bride has taken her place near the altar, a hymn will be sung and the service will commence. The service will be performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury; the Bishop of London, Dean of her Majesty's Chapels Royal; the Bishop of Oxford, Lord High Almoner; the Bishop of Chester, Clerk of the Closet; the Dean of Windsor, Domestic Chaplain to the Queen; and the Rev. Dr. Wesley, Sub-Dean of her Majesty's Chapels Royal. The Bride will be given away by her father the Prince Consort. At the conclusion of the service Handel's Hallelujah Chorus will be sung, and Mendelssohn's Wedding March will be played as the procession is leaving the chapel. After the return of the royal party to the Throne Room, the Registry of the Marriage will be attested with the usual formalities. The remainder of the procession will proceed no further than the Presence Chamber.

The foreign visitors have already arrived in considerable force. On Friday the Princes Frederick Albert, Adalbert, Frederick Charles of Prussia, and the Prince Hohenzollern arrived by way of Dover. Later in the day the Duke of Saxe Coburg and suite made their appearance. The Princess of Prussia came on Saturday. On Monday afternoon a special train, conveying the King of the Belgians, the Duke de Brabant, the Count de Flanders and suite, arrived at Bricklayers' Arms Station. They were received on their arrival by the Prince Consort, and one of the Royal Princes of Prussia. The Queen received her august uncle at Buckingham Palace, at the principal entrance. The Queen was accompanied by the elder members of the Royal Family and the Duchess of Saxe Coburg, and was attended by the ladies in waiting, the great officers of State, and the gentlemen in waiting.

In the evening the Queen had a grand dinner party, which was followed by an evening party. The company on these occasions included some of the Ministers who are in town and the foreign guests, &c.

This evening there will be a state banquet. On Thursday there will be a grand review at Woolwich, with English opera in the evening; and on Saturday there will be an Italian opera. Monday will be occupied with the wedding. On Wednesday there will be the state ball, and on Saturday the drawing-room, at which the royal bride will receive the congratulations of the aristocracy; and on Tuesday the royal couple will embark from Gravesend for their future home.

The Rev. J. F. Schon, chaplain of Melville Hospital, Chatham, has received a command from her Majesty for Sarah Bonetta Forbes, the African Princess who has been placed by her Majesty under the charge of Mrs. Schon, for the purpose of being educated, to be present at the marriage ceremony of the Princess Royal, on Monday next.

The *trousseau* of the Princess Royal is now completed. It is composed of every kind of article required for the wardrobe of a princess; silks, velvets, satins, lace, Indian shawls, Indian stuffs, &c. The most distinguished dressmakers and milliners in London and Paris have prepared the dresses, bonnets, and other articles of millinery. The bridal dress of the Princess Royal is of Honiton lace, and was manufactured by Mrs. Darvil, from a design by Miss Janet Fife, a pupil of the Government Department of Science and Art.

The dressing-case of the Princess Royal will be presented to her Royal Highness by the Queen and the Prince Consort. It is of ebony, surmounted with gilt ornaments, the design of which is the crown and royal arms. It is a most beautiful specimen of workmanship, the value of which cannot be less than near a thousand pounds.

The authorities of the various provincial cities and towns are taking counsel together and holding "councils" besides, for the purpose of making arrangements for the due and proper celebration of the wedding-day of the Princess Royal of England on the 25th. The most hearty, liberal, and sympathetic spirit characterises all these meetings. Public balls are the order of the day, or rather of the night, in every place of any importance; there will also be music in the streets, much feasting indoors among rich and poor, and altogether a vast deal of conviviality and fun on the occasion.

The British residents in Paris have prepared a splendid marriage present for the Princess Royal, consisting of a superb diamond necklace, which once belonged to Catherine of Russia, and which has cost 7,000*l.* It is enclosed in a shagreen case, mounted with gold, and bearing the Anglo-Prussian arms in brilliants. This case alone cost 300*l.*

The Queen returned to Buckingham Palace from Windsor Castle on Friday afternoon. Soon after her

arrival, she gave audience to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, "on his return from Constantinople on leave of absence." The Prince Consort inspected the arrangements at St. James's Palace in the course of the afternoon.

The *Gazette* of Friday night contains a general order issued by the Commander-in-Chief, promoting Colonel John Eardley Wilmot Inglis, of the 32nd Regiment, to the rank of Major-General, "for his enduring fortitude and persevering gallantry in the defence of the Residency of Lucknow, for eighty-seven days, against an overwhelming force of the enemy."

The *Gazette* states that the Queen has conferred the Victoria Cross upon Lieutenant Joseph P. H. Crowe, of the 10th Foot, for being first to enter a redoubt in front of Bushrut Gunge on the 12th August; upon Lieutenant Henry Marshman Havelock, for his gallant volunteer leading of the 64th in his father's first action at Cawnpore; and upon Privates Thomas Hancock and John Purcell, of the 9th Lancers, for gallantly aiding Brigadier Grant when his horse was shot before Delhi.

The first Cabinet Council since Christmas was held at Lord Palmerston's official residence on Thursday. All the Ministers, now fifteen strong, were present; the Marquis of Clanricarde for the first time. A second Council, also fully attended, was held yesterday in the same place. The war Committee of the Cabinet met on Saturday, at half-past 12 o'clock, at the office of the Secretary of State for War, in Pall Mall. Present—Lord Panmure, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Palmerston, Earl Granville, Sir George Grey, Sir Charles Wood, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The execution of Christian Sattler, who was convicted at the recent sessions of the Central Criminal Court of the murder of a police officer, has been respite for three weeks, not from any doubt as to the merits of the case, but to give time for the argument and decision on a point of law which has arisen and been reserved for the Court of Criminal Appeal by Mr. Justice Crompton in a case tried before him upon the circuit, which has a material bearing upon that of Sattler.

During the whole of Friday and Saturday last, Mr. Hayter was busy at the clubs in paying his respects to the stray members who are in town, being particularly attentive to those independent members upon whose support Lord Palmerston is not quite sure in reference to the complicated question of Indian Government. The Conservative party are organising for a vigorous opposition to the Government, the chief ground, of course, being India. It was rumoured at the Carlton Club on Saturday that on Wednesday or Thursday next a meeting of Conservative peers will take place at Lord Derby's, in St. James's-square, and of Conservative commoners at Mr. Disraeli's, Grosvenor-gate, to discuss the present aspect of political affairs, and that on the Tuesday following a few of the chiefs of both Houses will have a consultation with a view to decide upon the course of action to be adopted on the meeting of Parliament.—*Morning Star*.

Lord Palmerston has given a pension of 40*l.* a-year on the Literary Civil List to Dr. John Armstrong, the learned author of the "Dictionary of the Gaelic Language and Gaelic Grammar."

The writ for Wicklow will, of course, be issued after the re-assembling of Parliament. The Hon. Granville Levison Proby is so far the only candidate, nor is there any great likelihood of a contest. Mr. Proby is a supporter of the Palmerston Ministry.

Mr. Serjeant O'Brien has been appointed to the vacancy in the Queen's Bench created by the death of Judge Moore. The appointment will cause a vacancy in the representation of Limerick City.

Mr. Henry George Hughes succeeds to the Irish Solicitor-Generalship in the room of Mr. Christian, the new judge in the Common Pleas. He is a Roman Catholic.

Mr. Bright, M.P., has expressed his intention of taking his seat in Parliament at the opening of the session.

Miscellaneous News.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—The House Committee of the Orphan Working School, of which her Majesty is the patron, have agreed to give their 260 children a whole holiday on Monday next, in honour of that event, and have ordered for their dinner on that day roast beef and plum pudding—an example worthy of imitation.

SUPPRESSION OF VICE.—A meeting of deputies from various metropolitan parishes was held on Friday, in the Vestry-room of St. James's Church Piccadilly, to devise a joint course of action for controlling the nightly street nuisance. The Rev. J. E. Kemp occupied the chair. It was resolved that there ought to be a more stringent administration of the Police Act; that the law should be so altered that the evidence of five householders and the police would be sufficient to convict the keepers of disorderly houses; that night-houses of entertainment should be placed under efficient control; and that power should be given to the local authorities to prosecute the importers of foreign women of immoral character.

EXECUTION AT PAISLEY.—On Thursday morning John Thomson, alias Peter Walker, was executed at Paisley for poisoning a young woman named Agnes Montgomery with prussic acid at Eaglesham. About 20,000 persons were present, many of the number being women and girls. The behaviour of the crowd was very decorous. Contrary to the usual

custom, no religious ceremony was performed previous to the execution, it being dispensed with at the prisoner's request. The culprit died almost instantly. Within a day or two of his execution he acknowledged to the Rev. Mr. Wilson that he was impelled to the commission of the crime through an influence for which he could not account.

THE FIRST JEW Q.C.—The opening of the law courts on Monday week was remarkable for one incident, which I have not yet seen noticed. Amongst the batch of counsel who have just received silk, and on that day took their seat within the bar, appears the name of Mr. Goldsmid. He is a son of the Baron Goldsmid, and is, I believe, the first member of the Hebrew persuasion who has yet attained that dignity. This is another step in that gradual social "Jewish emancipation" which has of late advanced with such steady progress. The "lord mayoralty" has lost its "Christian" character; and that of the inner bar is now gone—according to Sir F. Thesiger. It is a good omen of another more important loss of the same character—in the same sense, of course, I mean.—*Manchester Examiner.*

DEATH FROM LOCK-JAW.—Somewhat over a fortnight ago a man named Joseph Breeze, who resided at Aylesford, near Maidstone, and was in the employment of E. L. Betts, Esq., of Preston Hall, as farm engineer, sustained what was at first considered a trifling injury by running a rusty nail into his great toe, while jumping from an engine. The wound, which did not attract much notice for several days, gradually became worse, and on Sunday week was followed by lock-jaw, from which death ensued on the night of Wednesday. The deceased, who bore an excellent character among his neighbours, has left a widow and two children totally unprovided for, and a subscription has already been instituted in their behalf.

CASE OF PARRICIDE.—A murder, at Over Darwen, near Blackburn, is exciting much attention in the North. The body of Robert Kershaw, an old man, was found under a pile of coals in the cellar of his own house on Wednesday. Information that it was there had been given by his son Robert; who stated that he had derived the knowledge from his brother Thomas. He says that Thomas roused him out of his sleep, and said, "I have something horrible to tell thee; but thee mustn't tell nobody about it." Robert asked what it was, and Thomas said, "When I came home I found father dead in the house. Mother did it, but we'll all get taken up for it." Afterwards he added, "I took the body down stairs and buried it in the coals." Robert got up, went to the cellar, found the body, ran out, and gave information. Mrs. Kershaw is said to be partially insane. Her son Thomas has hitherto borne a really good character. The inquest terminated at one o'clock on Saturday, when the jury, after an hour's consultation, returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against Thomas Kershaw, Mrs. Kershaw being acquitted.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL ON THE REFORMATION OF CRIMINALS.—On Friday, at a meeting of the Surrey Society for the Protection of Discharged Prisoners, at Kingston, speeches were delivered by Lord St. Leonards and Lord John Russell, which will attract considerable attention. In describing the difficulties of those who relapse into crime, Lord John Russell drew a distinction between those whose position in life enables them to obtain help from their relatives, and those who are helpless. It was the good fortune of persons like those who composed the meeting that they had better means to meet their engagements than the poor had, and so escaped from the penalty of their vices. Lord St. Leonards contrasted the ease with which crime can be prevented or punished with the immense difficulty attending the treatment of a discharged prisoner. He admitted that ticket-of-leave men are often guilty of great hypocrisy in prison; but he greatly blamed the Government for discharging them in large batches in the winter season, when the honest could scarcely obtain a livelihood, and thus in a manner forcing them back upon their former predatory habits. In default of transportation, Lord St. Leonards demanded public works, on which discharged prisoners could fall back for employment.

NEW ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN.—On Friday morning a general meeting of the above charity was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of empowering the board to take a loan on mortgage in favour of the new asylum now erecting at Coulsden, near Croydon, and to elect ten children from the list of candidates. Mr. Alderman Wire, who, in the absence of Sir S. M. Peto was called to the chair, explained the object of the meeting, and said that the money necessary for carrying on the building had been got, but the person who gave the money had not got his security. The board wanted to get the sanction of a general meeting in giving that security, in fact, to ratify what the board had already done. With this view two resolutions had been prepared, one authorising and requiring the board to borrow the sum of 5,000*l.* at interest for the purpose of finishing the erection of the New Asylum, and to give the party advancing the money a mortgage on the society's land at Smitham Bottom, in the county of Surrey; the other authorising the sale and transfer of some of the society's land, near Coulsden, to the trustees of the Hospital for Incurables for 2,500*l.* Both resolutions were adopted, after which the poll for the election of the ten children was proceeded with.

THE DOUBLE GOVERNMENT OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.—A special meeting of the Court of Proprietors of the East India Company, called by requisition, was held on Wednesday, to consider the communication addressed by the Government to the Directors respecting the continuance of the power of

the Company. Mr. Mangles occupied the chair. He explained that there was only one letter, that which the Court of Directors addressed to the Government; and it could not be produced until it was answered. The letters addressed by the Government to the chairman and deputy-chairman are "private." Mr. Crawshaw, the mayor of Gateshead, moved the following resolution:—

"That the proposed transfer of the governing power of the East India Company to the Crown is opposed to the rights and privileges of the East India Company, is fraught with danger to the constitutional interests of England, and perilous to the safety of the Indian empire, and calls for the resistance of this corporation by all constitutional means."

He endeavoured to make out that the evils of Indian government arose from the action of the Board of Control, and not from the Company, which ought to be placed "in the position in which it stood at the time of Warren Hastings." Mr. Lewin seconded the motion. Mr. Mackenzie, long a resident in Bengal, gave his voice against the government of the Company; but insisted that unless there were changes in the local government, changes in the home government would be of little use. Mr. Remington and Colonel Sykes supported the views of Mr. Crawshaw, by showing that the wars ordered by the Queen's Government had swallowed up the surplus revenue that might have been devoted to Indian improvements. The discussion was adjourned.

A HORSE-TAMER.—On Wednesday, Mr. John S. Rarey, from the United States of America, had the honour of exhibiting before her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Royal family and suite, in the Riding-house at Windsor, his power over the horse. Several animals were selected as subjects of his experiments. He commenced with a wild colt, eighteen months old, belonging to the Prince Consort, which was brought from Shaw Farm, and which had never been handled except by halter, and had been chosen by Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood for the occasion. After being alone with the animal about an hour and a half, the Royal party entered and found Mr. Rarey sitting on its back without holding the rein, the horse standing perfectly quiet. A drum was afterwards handed to Mr. Rarey, which he beat with fury, whilst sitting on the horse's back, without the colt exhibiting any signs of fear. The Royal party afterwards withdrew for a few minutes, and on their return found the animal lying down, and Mr. Rarey knocking its hind legs together, one of which he put against his face. Afterwards a restive horse, from Mr. Anderson's stables in London, was brought, which Mr. Rarey said he had before handled. This horse was placed at one end of the riding-house alone. Mr. Rarey went to the other end, and at his command the horse walked quietly up to him. He then made the horse lie down in the presence of the Queen, when Mr. Rarey crawled between his hind legs, and over him in various ways. Mr. Rarey then rolled the horse on its back. The horse was afterwards placed in various positions, in which it stood without holding, and without a bridle. A third horse, a very nervous animal, was then brought in, and in a few minutes afterwards it was made by Mr. Rarey to do all which had been done by the other horses. Mr. Rarey is trying to sell his secret, and if he can get enough "subscribers" he will make it known to them.

Literature.

Merope: a Tragedy. By MATTHEW ARNOLD.
London: Longmans.

In writing this poem Mr. Arnold could hardly have looked for popularity as his reward. He has followed his Greek models as closely as was possible; we find the chorus, the conversations carried on in single lines, the lengthy geographical descriptions, the once significant but now rather childish-looking ejaculations; and the deepest passion is made to express itself in a moderate and calm tone, which has now the air of coldness or wilful restraint. Upon the general reading public the effect of all this will be that of what is strange and unaccustomed; perhaps even upon that section of it who have set their teeth in a Greek tragedy or two in their school days. To feel the beauty of Greek dramatic forms it is not enough to know only as much as Mr. Arnold teaches in his preface—it is not enough to know their history, the mental history of the times in which they grew up, and the theatrical conditions to which they had to be conformed. Knowing only so much, one might very easily stop at a general acknowledgment of their fitness and beauty, as belonging to a rude state of art, and a narrow, one-sided human development. But thoroughly to enjoy them, to feel as Mr. Arnold evidently feels, that they are still and for ever beautiful, and available to the poet, one needs to have a thorough habituation to Greek modes of thought, and a deep personal impression by certain Greek ideas which can only come out of a long, special training. It is as a successful imitation, more than as a work of poetic art, that Mr. Arnold's poem will be read.

It is worth while, however, getting closer to the question, and asking, not will an English poem thrown into the form of a Greek drama be read? but are these ancient forms still possible to the English dramatic poet, and if not, why? The answer is that the breath of modern life is fuller and quicker than that of ancient; our experience is altogether of a deeper and more

spiritual kind; therefore these forms are not adequate to its poetical expression. That which is tragic—those actions which move pity and awe, and terror, always relate themselves to religion; in the classical drama very frequently appearing to be part of the web of destiny which the eternal powers are always weaving. In this way in the dramas of Æschylus the gravest religious beliefs of the author and his contemporaries are continually turning up. But how many more and more exciting beliefs are touched upon in a modern mind by any question involving considerations of death or retribution. In the drama before us its hero Æpytus has the blood of kindred to avenge; Hamlet had the blood of kindred to avenge. Æpytus is guided by the firmest, most unfaltering sense of duty. Speaking of the murder of his mother by Orestes, he says,—

With such a deed as *this* thou matchest mine,
Which Nature sanctions, which the innocent blood
Clamours to find fulfilled, which good men praise,
And only bad men joy to see undone.

He is held back from the swift execution of his deadly purpose only by the pleadings of his mother in a moment of womanly relenting.

I shudder, Laias, to commit my child
To Murder's dread arena, where I saw
His father and his ill-starred brethren fall:
I loathe for him the slippery way of blood;
I ask if bloodless means may gain his end.
In me the fever of revengeful hate,
Passions first furious longing to embrace
Our own right hand in the detested blood
Of enemies, and count their dying groans—
If in this feeble bosom such a fire
Did ever burn—is long by time allayed,
And I would now have Justice strike, not me.
Besides—for from my brother and my son
I hide not even this—the reverence deep,
Remorseful, tow'rd his hostile solitude,
By Polyphontes never failed—in one
Through twenty years; his mournful anxious zeal
To efface in me the memory of his crime—
Though it efface not that, yet makes me wish
His death a public, not a personal act,
Treacherously plotted 'twixt my son and me.

Merope urges another argument for delay, that the Messenian people will probably join Æpytus against Polyphontes, and so render private vengeance unnecessary. Æpytus thus answers her:—

Ill counsel, in my judgment, gives she here,
Maidens, and read; experience much amiss,
Discrediting the succour which our cause
Might from the people draw, if rightly used:
Advising us a course which would, indeed,
If followed, make their succour slack and null.
A people is no army, trained to fight,
A passive engine at their general's will;
And, if so used, proves, as thou sayst, unsure.
A people, like a common man, is dull,
Is lifeless, while its heart remains untouched;
A fool can drive it, and a fly may scare:
When it admires and loves, its heart awakes;
Then irresistibly it lives, it works;
A people, then, is an ally indeed;
It is ten thousand fiery wills in one.
Now I, if I invite them to run risk
Of life for my advantage, and myself,
Who chiefly profit, run no more than they,
How shall I rouse their love, their ardour so?
But if some signal, unassisted stroke,
Dealt at my own sole risk, before their eyes,
Announces me their rightful prince returned—
The undegenerate blood of Hercules—
The daring claimant of a perilous throne—
How might not such a sight as this revive
Their loyal passion toward my father's house?
Electrify their hearts? make them no more
A craven mob but a devouring fire?
Then might I use them, then, for one who thus
Spare not himself, themselves they will not spare.

How many more reflections, to speak only of their numerical quantity, associate themselves in Hamlet's mind with the deed he is thrust upon! It might sanely be doubted whether they are not too many to be expressed within reasonable limits in dramatic forms, the principal feature and excellence of which is, as Mr. Arnold tells us, the effort to attain distinctness of impression by the employment of the chorus, "the ideal spectator" as Schlegel calls it, whose function it is to stay the action while it utters aloud the reflections proper to be inspired in a pious mind. Looking at their quality, it becomes still more doubtful whether such forms could contain them. How many new and different motives to delay and hesitation in shedding blood, spring out of Hamlet's belief in the moral character of the Ruler of the Universe, and in a future life! With what terrible doubts and questions about human life and destiny it fills him as opportunity brings the moment of action nearer, the utterance of which utterly oversteps the modesty of Grecian art. There is hardly a speculative problem having any practical bearing, upon the consideration of which he is not forced. And with the whole current of his thoughts keeps pace another of thought about himself—a perpetual reference to his own emotions and commentary upon them. Now if Mr. Arnold's dictum be correct—if it be "the highest aim of tragedy to produce a sentiment of sublime acquiescence in the course of fate, and in the dispensations of human life," much of this might

very likely be beside the mark; it is a sort of intellectual matter in the working of which such an aim could not perhaps be sought. But though this saying may appear to its author to contain an obvious and indisputable truth—and indeed it is quite in harmony with the theory of life put forth in one of his minor poems, called "Self-Dependence"—it need not be taken for granted; it would foreclose the whole question, and condemn some of the best productions of the romantic drama without hearing. If, on the other hand, the practice of some of the best writers in the latter may be taken as a guide to the proper aim of this species of poetic composition—if any tragic story may be made the subject of a tragedy, even should it extend itself into the region of spiritual conflict and of those thinks-I-to-myself habits of thought which are distinctive, of modern life; it is not to be expected that all subjects, and all that can now be said about them, can be condensed within rigid dramatic forms, the first cultivators of which—those who determined and fixed these forms—were strangers to the religious conceptions which have created this inward strife and led to these subjective tendencies of thought, and had no similar experiences to represent. It is not to be expected were it only for the reason that the lofty dignified tone of expression which only is suited to the forms, is altogether unsuited to the deeper, freer, intenser, and more various play of passion in modern tragedy. Only by narrowing the sphere of tragedy—by making the poet and his readers go back and take their stand upon a portion of their experience, and that not so much their own as theirs by sympathy with men of another and no better race and time, could these forms again come into use. It cannot be said of Mr. Arnold, that this is precisely what he has wilfully done; his cast of thought, either by nature or culture, is thoroughly Greek, with a more than skin deep stain of modern speculation in patches. But it might be said of anybody else; and so far as it was his aim by example, to show that the Greek are among the dramatic forms possible to an English artist, he must be said to have failed.

But so far as Mr. Arnold has drawn attention to the possibility of shaping a poem into beauty, under the severest conditions of form, he has done well. Submission to forms of some kind, even if they are not the best, is better than that disregard of all form, shown by contemporary writers, which has made their works into chaotic aggregations of images. Much of this is no doubt due to a want of solid sense, and of sympathy with practical life; but much again to the evil heresy of some contemporary criticism, that what is poetical in conception and feeling must, if expressed, be poetry without regard to form. Hence the portentous invention of the dramatic poem, to the subject of which everything is relevant, and which will contain within its elastic bonds a sermon or two, several epics, and a system of the theology stated in full, if required. From the study of the Greek drama, lessons in a better art are doubtless to be derived, and it is as an indication of what that drama is like, to those who are unacquainted with it, that Mr. Arnold publishes his new poem. The lesson may, however, be learnt and used without the pupils repeating the very self-same forms of the literature from which he has learned it. Inverting what Mr. Arnold has said of Shakspeare, we believe that they may be good for the poet himself to study, but not to imitate. We fear that the poet who should now do so, except as in the present instance, for a special purpose, would fail in gratifying the taste of the cultivated and uncultivated alike.

We have spoken exclusively of Mr. Arnold's experiment in art, not at all of himself as a poet. Of the many fine gifts on which we have before had occasion to dwell, his power of clear, simple, nervous expression is that which comes out most prominently in this volume.

The Annotated Paragraph Bible. With Explanatory Notes, Prefaces to the several Books, &c. Part 5. *The Four Gospels.* London: Tract Society.

The Book of Psalms, arranged in Parallelism; with a Preface and Explanatory Notes. London: Tract Society. We hope that most of our readers know the Paragraph Bible of the Tract Society, a noble work, which has already received our hearty commendations, as to its Old Testament volume, and which we more than ever value as one of the most pleasant and useful editions of the Scriptures ever published. The present part contains the Four Gospels. It has a general Preface, treating of the topics proper to a comparative study of the evangelists; and a chronological table of the history, exhibiting a harmony of the Four Gospels, based, it appears, on Robinson. Each Gospel has also its appropriate Preface, or "Introduction," containing such matter of information as the general reader requires. The Notes are somewhat fuller than those on the Old Testament; and have been prepared with remarkable thoughtfulness and skill. The later English and German commentators, as Alford and Wordsworth, Olshausen and Stier, have been appropriately used: but the highest praise we can give is, that the writer,

whoever he may be, by whom these Notes have been compiled, has managed to give to his own labours in popular annotation, something of the spirit and character of the labours by which Bengel, in his *Gnomon*, gives help to deeper and more critical studies. We do not know any English book on the Gospels more fitted, as both a harmony and a commentary, to be serviceable to the great mass of Bible readers, and to Sunday school teachers especially, than this Part 5 of the Annotated Paragraph Bible, published at the low price of three shillings.—The volume on the *Psalms*, of which we have given the title, is properly coupled with the work already noticed; as it is a reprint, with some verbal revision, of the Introductions and Notes to the Psalms contained in the first volume of the Paragraph Bible,—the Psalms themselves being printed in a clear type. It makes a handsome manual volume, which is likely to be very generally acceptable.

Devotional Retirement; or, Scriptural Admonitions for the Closet, for Every Day in the Year; with Introductory Thoughts on Religion. By THOMAS WALLACE, author of a "Guide to the Christian Ministry." London: R. Griffin and Co.

WE sympathise with the author in his inculcation of the necessity of "greater devotional retirement," in this "bustling, stirring, stimulating age;" and we duly honour the spirit in which he has attempted to promote so desirable an end. It is, however, too much for him to expect that his book "will be laid on the table of the minister of the gospel and the devout Christian in their retired chamber," and "prove peculiarly and constantly useful." Excellent as is its feeling, the book errs in being what the author calls "purely admonitory." Nothing so easily slides into pure common-place as admonition; and this book does so with what is, to us, an almost unparalleled facility. The passages of Scripture taken as themes are sufficiently various, and happily chosen; but a large part of the exercises on them consists only of dilution, in some cases often repeated, of the Scriptural thought started with: and the practical counsels and appeals are just such as one hears listlessly and forgets inevitably. There is no depth of insight into the Scriptures treated of,—no such strength of thought as makes the brief and rapid illustration of Scripture act as a flash of light through the soul,—no evidence of such fullness of experience in the spiritual life as begets confidence,—no grappling with the real inward difficulties to a holy and devout spirit, or with the worldly temptations by which the Christian is now-a-days hindered and unfitted for retirement and communion with God. The book cannot, we fear, do its proposed work,—for that, it is necessary that there be something far more searching in its influence on conscience, and capable of quickening the affections and bracing the moral energies of the soul. Nor is the counsel given in these exercises always sound; the theology, so far as any appears, is sound enough; but the admonitions often tend to encourage a very undue self-inspection, and place religious hope and assurance on mere shifting sands. Our appreciation of a right aim, and of the suitable spirit in which it has been sought to realise it, leads us to omit the many sentences and paragraphs from the work itself, by which we should otherwise have sustained all, and more than all, that we have now regretfully written.

Scripture Characters. By R. S. CANDLISH, D.D., Free St. George's, Edinburgh. London: T. Nelson and Sons.

As this is a new edition of a work first published nearly eight years ago, it is unnecessary that we say more than that the Discourses on Scripture Characters are here separated from the Miscellanies with which they formerly appeared, and form a volume by themselves. "They have undergone," says the author, "careful revision and correction, but no material change has been made in their substance." This edition is a handsome book:—and the work itself (like Guthrie's *Ezekiel*—a far greater book by the way, though a faulty one) is undoubtedly destined to an honoured and enduring place of usefulness in our popular religious literature.

Apocalyptic Sketches; or, Lectures on the Book of Revelation. By Rev. JOHN CUMMING, D.D. Vol. I. *Things that Were.* London: A. Hall and Co.

IT is long since we gave up reviewing Dr. Cumming,—on the sole ground that he found himself sufficiently wounded by a criticism of ours, to feel it a relief to impeach the intentions of his critic, to impute base motives, and to make false assertions respecting the character of this journal. We confine ourselves, therefore, in noticing this volume, to the simple statement that this new edition of the Apocalyptic Sketches has received "much revision in matter and language." "The author has all but re-written these lectures in the present edition; he has re-arranged them in chronological order, and introduced additional lectures." The three volumes will now be entitled—*Things that were*,—*Things that are*,—and *Things that shall be hereafter*. It is the first of these that is before us. The price of the volumes is also reduced. Our opinion of the principles and results of Mr. Elliott's interpretations of the Apocalypse, adopted by Dr. Cumming, has been too often expressed to need repetition here.

A Revised English Bible the Want of the Church and the Demand of the Age. By J. R. BEARD, D.D. London: E. T. Whitfield.

THIS volume contains, first, what the author calls "a critical history of the authorised translation of the Bible;" and, secondly, "contributions towards the correction of the same." "The whole is designed to show

the possibility and the propriety of a revision of our English Scriptures." That which the book really does show is—the impossibility of any public revision of the authorised version, in which scholars of all parties shall agree, and which shall obtain universal acceptance with the people. Dr. Beard is well informed as to the historical facts of his subject, and is incapable of intentionally urging weak but deceptive arguments; but his book is, nevertheless, open to the charge of "party colouring," which he himself urges against both King James's translators and everything that can be suspected of "the ascendancy of Geneva." We do not know that we ever read a book which more completely mystified us by its strange and unexpected renderings and interpretations of facts that we thought we knew accurately; or which issues in conclusions more extravagantly disproportionate to the ground and evidences on which they are professedly rested. This remark refers especially to the fourth chapter. We do not affirm that Dr. Beard's historical sketches make *no case at all* for the revision of the *headings of chapters*, and for the much more careful printing of the text, from acknowledged authority, and under responsible supervision; but we do affirm, that the medium through which he views facts, and the spirit in which he indulges criticism, each is such as to make it indisputable, that *any party represented by Dr. Beard* can never be satisfied with an English version of the Scriptures such as would be accepted by *any other party* in the land. In fact, the remarks on the *logos*, pp. 140–143, and the whole treatment of John's Gospel, pp. 340 *et seq.*, prove clearly enough, that ninety-nine in a hundred of our English scholars must evacuate their scholarship, and the nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine who are not Unitarians, in every ten thousand of Christians, must be converted from their orthodoxy, before any public version that Dr. Beard shall critically approve becomes even a remote possibility. Dr. Beard only shows that he is equally incapable with some of those he assails; of regarding questions of biblical scholarship, without being influenced by theological prepossessions.

Our view of the desirableness of a revision of the English Bible, under the sanction of a Royal commission, has been expressed on a former occasion, and need not be repeated here. The second part of Dr. Beard's volume contains many corrections which we should gladly see inserted in a version issued on private responsibility,—corrections which greatly clear and sometimes considerably modify the meaning of numerous passages, and which are supported by the best scholarship. But taking them as a whole, fully half of the proposed alterations are merely trivial, and do not affect the meaning at all; and of the remaining half, a great many are either doubtful or are decidedly to be rejected. We cannot recommend the book to such readers as have no knowledge whatever of the original Scriptures, and are unable to judge critically of its pretensions; but those who are tolerably well-read in the subjects necessary to an impartial judgment in such a matter, may find much that is useful and suggestive in Dr. Beard's pages.

Debtor and Creditor: A Romance. From the German of GUSTAV FREYTAG; Translated by W. J. STEWART. London: James Blackwood.

THIS is a translation of that *Soll und Haben*, which the Chevalier Bunsen has declared to be the most popular German novel of the age. Three translations of it have now been issued to the English public; and this is the cheapest of them all. There are many who will be glad to have this well-printed and low-priced "railway volume," to whom the more expensive editions are inaccessible. We have no present opportunity of comparing the merits of the several translations; and we will not enter into a discussion of the merits of a work, the character of which is already widely known. It is a vivid picture of German middle class society and life, which everybody ought to read.

Cleanings.

The *Elgin Courier* says that a son of Mr. Charles Dickens has joined the 42nd Highlanders.

Dean Swift says—"It is with narrow-souled people as it is with narrow-necked bottles, the less they have in them the more noise they make in pouring it out."

Dr. Mackay, who is now in America, has a new work in the press upon the "Mormons—their present Condition and Future Prospects."

Mr. Kingsley's new volume of poetry, announced last year, is now in the press, and will shortly be published. Its title is to be "Andromeda and other Poems."

An American critic observes of Tennyson's poetry—"What's the use of screaming at the calm facts of the universe?"

Within the last twelve months (says the *Post Magazine and Almanack*) upwards of thirty insurance offices, chiefly of recent formation, have terminated their independent existence, in some cases by a winding-up, and in others by an amalgamation with other companies.

A new mode of clarifying sugar, by means of a solution of soap, has been brought under the notice of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. It was invented by Mr. Garcia, formerly a Louisiana refiner. By this process a beautiful sugar is obtained, and the cane-juice yields more.

LUDICROUS, IF NOT AGREEABLE.—Sir Francis Burdett had once a dispute with Mr. Paul about the

Westminster election after the death of Mr. Fox, which terminated in a duel, in which both parties were severely wounded; and there being no medical persons present, and but one carriage on the spot, it became necessary to remove both combatants in the same vehicle.—*T. Raikes, Esq.*

An application, under the Lunacy Act, was presented to the Glasgow Sheriff on Saturday, by a respectable-looking man, for authority to receive into and detain his wife in an asylum, as a dangerous lunatic. To the statutory query as to the supposed cause for her insanity, the remarkable answer was—"The failure of the Western Bank!"—*Scot-tish Guardian.*

An Antwerp paper mentions that Queen Victoria, who has of late devoted much time and displayed great talent in the art of photography, has lately sent the Empress Eugenie, as a New Year's present, a charming album full of photographs taken by herself. On the leaves of this very unique work are to be found portraits of the royal children in the costumes of various Shakspearian characters, the portrait of Prince Albert, together with views of Windsor Castle, Balmoral, and Osborne House.

I know not whether the Empress regulates the fashion of the day, but, at all events, from present appearances, the ladies' crinolines are likely this winter to rival the famous hoops of the last century. Silks, satins, and velvets are now the great rage; and these are of so costly a nature that sixty-five francs (2l. 14s. 2d.) a-yard for mere promenade silk is a common item in the Christmas milliner's bill.—*Letter from Paris.*

The consumption in Paris of snails (*escargots*) has increased to such an extent as to injure seriously the oyster trade. A whole side of the new fish market is devoted to these delicacies among shell-fish, the rest being frogs and *ecrivisses*. Paris last year used to eat 6,000 baskets of oysters per diem (the basket holds 12½ dozens); it now only swallows 4,000 panniers; the snails have evicted the *huitre*. As complete accuracy is obtainable by the octroi returns, these facts may be relied on.

THE BEAUTY OF BERLIN.—On the day after the public entry of Prince Frederick and the Princess Royal into the city, the "youth and beauty" of Berlin, without respect to "rank, talent, and fashion," is to be admitted, in the persons of thirty white-clad virgins, to present an address to the Princess, accompanied by three ladies, who will, for the occasion, undertake the arduous duties of honorary maternity to the aforesaid damsels. The honour of forming part of this youthful band is reserved for the favoured daughters of the various municipal officers, and it will doubtless be difficult enough to restrict the number to thirty. By some of the numerous young ladies who know that they will not be of the party, the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* has been requested to state, that the Princess Royal must not expect on that occasion to see a fair sample of the beauty of Berlin. The Prussians in general, however, are not a pretty people: they are possibly handsomer than the Chinese, and have for the most part intelligent eyes, but a really handsome or pretty face is a great rarity, so that anybody who would be considered moderately good-looking in England might set up for a beauty in Berlin.

Poetry.

HAVELOCK.

Earth's glads were not for him,
—The soldier of the Lord,—
The sordid gold, or sounding name,
Could not be his reward!
Finished the warrior's work, his Captain's voice said, "Come!"
The eagle eye beamed joy, the hero soul sped home.

Ever, 'mid clash and rattle
Of cannon and of sword,
Above the din of battle
A still small voice he heard,—
"Be faithful unto death through the dark toil and strife,
And soon upon thy brow shall shine the victor's crown of life."

In danger's deadliest crisis,
Whose prowess need we then?
"Bring forth the saints!" to aid us,
The praying iron men!
Their fathers' ancient banner gleams o'er them in the fray,
"The Lord of Hosts!"—the Lord of Hosts!—He gives the victory!

And England's rescued daughters
Weep their deliverer gone,
And o'er the far-off waters,
Echoes his country's moan!
Oh, soldier-saint, thy name enshrined shall be
In Britain's heart of hearts, to latest memory!
Colchester, Jan. 13, 1858.

THE FLOWER-PREACHER.

In thy humbleness content,
Modest lowly violet,
Teach my spirit ne'er to fret,
Sweetly in submission bent.

Sheltered 'neath the hedgerow thorn,
Modest lowly violet,
Tho' a thousand ills beset,
Bid my heart ne'er grow forlorn.

Shielded, fenced well like thee,
Modest lowly violet,
Never may my soul forget
SAFETY IS HUMILITY.

Perfume from thy purple breast,
Modest lowly violet,
Like a tangling hidden net,
Holds my feet, and bids me rest.

Thus like thee, tho' all unknown,
Modest lowly violet,
May all weary hearts be met
By my kindness ever shown!

Broughton, Manchester.

S. CLARKSON.

* Gough's usual order in cases of great emergency, designating Havelock and his men.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 12, in Upper Brook-street, the Hon. Mrs. MONCKTON MILNES, of a son.
Jan. 16, at Charrington-street, Oakley-square, Camden-town, the wife of Mr. T. C. TURBerville, of a son.
Jan. 17, at Albion-terrace, Faversham, the wife of Mr. FREDERICK WILLIAM MONK, of a daughter.
Jan. 18, at Pembroke Dock, the wife of the Rev. WILLIAM BARNARD BLISS, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 8, at the Independent Chapel, Kettering, by Rev. T. Toller, Mr. J. ASKEW ROBERTS, bookseller, of Oswestry, to CATHERINE, fourth daughter of Rev. T. TOLLER.
Jan. 9, at the Baptist Chapel, Beeston, by the Rev. R. J. Pike, Mr. J. VINCENT, of Nottingham, to MARY ANNE, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. G. PIKE, of Derby.
Jan. 15, at St. John's Church, Upper Holloway, by the Rev. Henry Hampton, M.A., THOMAS EDWARD, eldest son of THOMAS LOTT, Esq., F.S.A., of Carlton-villas, Holloway, and 43, Bow-lane, City, to ANNE, second daughter of WILLIAM HERBERT, Esq., of Picton-villas, Camden-road, Holloway.

DEATHS.

Oct. 23, at Isaac Barrett's, farmer, Dowling Forest, near Ballarat, Australia, of inflammation of the lungs, CHAS. WALTER LEAKE, son of JOHN LEAKE, Nottingham, aged twenty-five years.

Nov. 23, in the hospital at Lucknow, having been deprived of both feet by a round shot on the 4th Nov., CHARLES KEITH DASHWOOD, Ensign 18th B.N.I., eldest surviving son of Lieut.-Colonel A. W. DASHWOOD, of Shenley-grange, Hert's, aged nineteen years.

Nov. 26, in the attack on the Gwalior Contingent, under General Windham, Captain H. H. DAY, of H.M.'s 88th Regiment Connaught Rangers, only surviving son of Mrs. DAY, of 90, Gloucester-terrace, and the late D. J. DAY, of Rochester, in the twenty-second year of his age. "He was previously wounded in the arm, but refused to retire, and continued gallantly leading on his men, when he fell shot through the head."

Jan. 2, at Crolyland, Lincolnshire, unexpectedly, yet very calmly, EMILY, third surviving daughter of the late JAMES CLIMMENS, Esq., in her twenty-second year. John xi. 25, and Rev. xxi. 4. This is the seventeenth death in the family of the Climmens since the year 1838, only five of whom passed their twenty-eighth year.

Jan. 7, at Wellingborough, JOSEPH KEEP, Esq., in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

Jan. 10, at his house in Canonbury-square, JOHN THODY BURKITT, Esq., in the ninetieth year of his age. For the long period of seventy-three years he was connected with the Weigh House Chapel, and for nearly fifty years a deacon of that church.

Jan. 10, the Rev. S. R. HARTNELL, of the Old Meeting, Nuneston. He was ordained there in 1802.

Jan. 12, at the house of her brother-in-law, T. S. READ, Esq., Derby, ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of the late BENJAMIN HANSON, Esq., of Shore-place, Hackney.

Jan. 12, at his house in South Andley-street, after a few weeks' illness, Rear-Admiral the Hon. GEORGE PRYSE CAMPBELL, only brother of the Earl of CAWDORE, aged sixty-five years.

Jan. 12, at Woodborough, Nottingham, JOHN WELLS, Esq., in the seventy-fourth year of his age. The deceased gentleman was an uncompromising Liberal, a thorough Nonconformist, and a devout Christian. He won the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens by his rectitude and sterling worth, and he twice filled the office of Mayor of Nottingham, of which borough he was also a magistrate.

Jan. 15, at his residence, in the Triangle, Hackney, JOSIAH JOHN LUNTLEY, Esq., aged sixty-four years. Besides being an old member of the body of Dissenting Deputies, he was senior deacon of the Baptist Church in Mare-street, Hackney, executor and trustee of its late pastor, Dr. Cox, and connected by family ties with four ministers of the same denomination; the Rev. Dr. Hoby and the Rev. Joshua Russell being his brothers-in-law, and the Rev. Robert Brewer, of Leeds, and the Rev. Wm. Goodman, of Lincoln, his sons-in-law.

Jan. 15, at Llydnam, Breconshire, RICHARD VENABLES, D.D., Archdeacon of Carnarvon, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

Jan. 15, at Park-place, West Bromwich, ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of the Rev. GEORGE MARSHALL, B.A., aged twenty-nine years.

Jan. 16, at 22, Hyde-park-gardens, the Right Hon. Sir WM. HENRY MAULE, in his seventieth year.

Jan. 16, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, Lady BOOTHBY, relict of Sir WM. BOOTHBY, Bart., of Ashbourn Hall, Derbyshire.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The funds were sensibly firmer to-day, especially towards the close, when an active demand sprang up. The latest quotations were ½ per cent. above those of yesterday. The upward movement was universal throughout the Stock Exchange, and is chiefly based upon the extremely promising appearance of the money market.

On Thursday the directors of the Bank of England, at their weekly court, reduced the *minimum* rate of discount from six per cent., at which it was fixed on the 7th, to five per cent. The measure had been generally anticipated, but was received with satisfaction. This is the lowest point touched since the 6th of October, 1856—a period of fifteen months. Many persons expect a further reduction, but that must depend on the present influx of bullion steadily continuing for some few weeks.

The news of the atrocious attempt on the life of the Emperor of the French caused a fall of ¼ per cent. on Friday, but there was subsequently some revival, and the closing quotations were only ¼ below those of the preceding day. On Saturday there was a decline of ¼, sales being pressed, chiefly by speculators, in anticipation of an Indian loan. On Monday, also, there was a fall in consols to the same extent.

The aggregate held by the Bank is now at least thirteen millions and three quarters. Large supplies are in prospect from Australia, the United States, Russia, and other quarters. In the discount market the supply of money continues extraordinarily large, and many of the banks are compelled to absolutely refuse deposits tendered to them. The rate of discount for first-class bills is from 3½ to 4 per cent. At the Bank of England the demand continues very slack, whilst considerable re-payments are con-

stantly falling due there. But it must not be overlooked that numerous intending borrowers are awaiting their opportunity. Money will be wanted by the Indian Government; negotiations for a Swedish state loan of 600,000l. are understood to be actually in progress in this market; and the launching of several other foreign state loans may be shortly expected. Then, the number of foreign railway undertakings in preparation is considerable. One of the first to be announced will probably be a Brazilian railway, in the province of Bahia, with a capital of 1,800,000l., and influentially supported. A great Algerian railway project, with a guarantee from the French Government, is also on the tapis, together with other undertakings of importance.

At Hamburg the rate of discount for the best paper is as low as two per cent.

It is reported in quarters usually well informed that the forthcoming dividends of some of the leading railway companies for the last six months of 1857 will be as follow:

	Per cent. per annum.
Great Western, at the rate of.....	1½
London and North Western.....	5½
London and South Western.....	5 to 5½
Midland.....	5
Caledonian.....	5
Lancashire and Yorkshire.....	4½ to 5
North Eastern—Berwick.....	5½ to 5½
Ditto—York and North Midland.....	4½ to 4½

It is also said that the forthcoming dividend of the South Eastern Railway will be 14s. to 14s. 6d. per share.

At a period when satisfactory statements are rather the exception than the rule, it is but fair to point out that three of the largest London houses engaged in the Swedish trade, viz., Messrs. Rew, Prescott, and Co., Messrs. Sewells and Neck, and Messrs. Albert A. Pelly and Co., have this week undertaken to pay their creditors in full, with interest. Each of these firms was brought to a stoppage by the failure of other houses in the trade with Sweden and Norway, whose engagements were in excess of their resources.

The imports of the precious metals last week were to the extent of 450,000l.; the exports being scarcely 20,000l.

A prospectus has been issued of a new line to be called the Great Southern of India. It is proposed to run from the Southern port of Tuticoron in the Madras Presidency, *via* Madura and Trichinopoly, through Tanjore, to the port of Nagore, with an ultimate extension from Trichinopoly to the Madras line at Salem. The total length is 300 miles; but the first section, for which a guarantee is asked on a capital of 1,000,000l., is from Trichinopoly to Nagore, a distance of about seventy miles.

The provincial trade reports for last week are, upon the whole, rather better than those of the preceding, but the progress of improvement is very slow. The reduced value of money has not produced much effect in the principal manufacturing districts; but one cheerful circumstance is, that the number of unemployed operatives is gradually diminishing.

The general business of the port of London during the past week remained inactive. The number of ships reported inward was 175, including 9 with cargoes of sugar, 55 with corn, flour, rice, &c., and 3 from China with 28,343 packages of tea and 2,936 bales of silk. The number cleared outward was 95, including 16 in ballast. Those on the berth loading for the Australian colonies amount to 60.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Cent. Consols	94½ x d	94½ x d	94½ x d	94½	94½	94½
Consols for Account	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
3 per Cent. Red.	94½	95½	94½	94½	94½	94½
New 3 per Cent.	94½	95½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Annuities ..	221 x d	222	222	222	222	222
India Stock ..	222	222	222	222	222	222
Bank Stock ..	222	222	222	222	222	222
Exchequer-bills	22 pm	19 pm	20 pm	21 pm	—	13 p
India Bonds ..	—	10 pm	—	15 pm	—	—
Long Annuities	—	—	17½	—	—	—

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—REMARKABLE ELECTRO-MEDICAL INVENTION.—The *Lancet* and *Medical Association's Journal* on "Pulvermacher's Medical Electric Chains," that well-known, painless, and often instant remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Head and Toothache, Lumbago, Sciatica, Liver and Biliary Complaints, Constipation, Deafness, Epilepsy, Spasms, Paralysis, Relaxed Muscles, Nervous debility, and a host of others:—"We believe this chain is coming into extensive use in this country, and that in the above and many other nervous diseases it has proved very useful. It will, therefore, be understood that it is not merely a toy, with a scientific name, to impose upon the ignorant, but a highly efficacious instrument. This chain may be used by the medical attendant, or by the patient himself, and will at once satisfy every one of its remarkable properties who will take the trouble to make a single experiment with it." The extraordinary relief which many thousands have received from the use of it—both in acute and chronic maladies, and especially in those to which mankind appear more frequently subject—have gained it a greater popularity than any other curative agent ever advocated by medical authority. Indeed, so valuable is it considered as a remedy, that the Academie de Medicine, Paris, and other institutions of the kind in various parts of the world, have adopted it. It is also supported by the celebrated authors and professors, Doctors Golding Bird, Pereira, Lardner, Duchenne, Pouillet, Oppolzer, Kitzo, and many others of equal distinction; and was rewarded at the Great Exhibition, 1855, 10,000l. damages were given both by the English and French courts as a condemnation upon Mr. C. Meinig for infringing the rights of the inventor; it may, therefore, be readily judged that this chain is of more than ordinary utility, and is likely to become quite a necessary object in every family; the more so as one is suitable for many affections, and can be used consecutively by any number of persons, and will last for many years. The price of the chains are 5s., 10s. 6d., 15s., 18s., and 22s.; the three latter are the most useful. They can be obtained from Messrs. Pulvermacher and Co., 73, Oxford-street, adjoining the Princess's Theatre, London.

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1858.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	£27,212,405
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities	3,459,900
Gold Bullion	12,737,405
Silver Bullion	—
	£27,212,405

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000
Reserve	3,653,418
Public Deposits	2,986,996
Other Deposits	19,124,733
Seven Day and other	—
Bills	883,878
	£41,202,025

Jan. 14, 1858.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, January 15, 1858.

BANKRUPT.
VIALOU, I. R., builder, Fish-street-hill, and Richmond-road, Hackney, January 29, March 3.
WHEELER, T., millwright, Oxford, January 29, March 3.
HARKER, L., shipowner, Gracechurch-street, January 29, February 26.
HAARMAN, H. J., and **JANSEN, W.**, merchants, Crutched-friars, January 27, February 26.
MYERS, M. S., provision merchant, Leadenhall-street, January 28, February 25.
GREEN, J., cabinet-maker, Oxford, January 28, February 25.
BATTERS, G., stockbroker, Throgmorton-street, January 22, February 19.
SCORE, W., washing crystal-maker, Homer-street, Lambeth, January 23, March 5.
ANSTEV, J., jeweller, Sheerness, January 29, March 5.
SKELTON, J., hatter, Brighton, January 29, February 23.
LUCAE, J., chemist, Queen-street, Cheapside, January 29, February 27.
TAYLOR, J., worsted spinner, Halifax, February 2, March 2.
BALEY, C., corn factor, Wakefield, February 4 and 26.
JACKSON, J., merchant, Halifax, February 2, March 2.
SKELTON, H., HILL, J., and STEINMANN, R., commission merchants, Liverpool and Kingston-upon-Hull, January 26, February 22.
RIGBY, T. T., merchant, Runcorn, Cheshire, February 2 and 22.
TAPSCOTT, W., shipbroker, Liverpool, February 3 and 24.
BROWN, E., brewer, Ditton, near Warrington, January 28, February 18.
ROBERTS, J., fish dealer, Liverpool and Yarmouth, January 29, February 18.
BALL, W., and **EARL, J. H.**, calenderers, Manchester, January 29, February 19.
EATON, C., leather merchant, Manchester, January 28, February 18.
WILD, W., machine maker, Rochdale, January 26.

Tuesday, January 19, 1858.

BANKRUPT.
MARSHALL, J., Angel-court, City, underwriter, January 29, March 5.
BEARDSHAW, H., Lothbury, City, stock and share broker, January 28, March 5.
PACKWOOD, J., Wollaston, Northamptonshire, tailor, January 29, February 23.
LADBROOK, E., Ardleigh, Essex, blacksmith, January 28, March 2.
EXLEY, C., Wakefield, corn factor, February 4 and 26.
HANSON, J., Halifax, grocer, February 4 and 26.
REID, A., Southall, potato dealer, February 3, March 8.
GLENNIE, A., Cheapside, muslin warehouseman, February 1, March 8.
VIPOND, U., Alston, Cumberland, flour miller, January 27, March 5.
WATKIN, W., Brompton Mill, Churchstoke, miller, January 29, February 18.
WEEKS, W., jun., South Corney, builder, February 2, March 1.
ELLIS, F., Hatherleigh, Devonshire, chemist, January 28, February 11.
HASELL, J., and **SPRINGFORD, W. T.**, Bristol, soap manufacturers, February 1, March 1.
CHILTON, W., Bishop Wearmouth, ship builder, February 1, March 11.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Jan. 18.

We had a moderate quantity of wheat offering this morning from the neighbouring counties, but the arrival of flour by railway was large, and being also well supplied with foreign wheat, the trade was dull and is to 2s per quarter lower for British than on Monday last; the demand for foreign was very limited, and only at a similar reduction. Norfolk flour was offered at 3s, and American low sale at 2s 7d per barrel for the finest brands. Finest malted barley firm at previous rates, but grinding and distilling went off slowly at barely last week's quotations. Beans and peas dull. The arrivals of oats having increased, buyers were less anxious, and we reduce our quotations 6d per quarter. Linseed and cakes without alteration. Fine red cloverseed inquired for at full prices.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. s.	Wheat	s. s.
Essex and Kent, Red	48 to 50	Dantzic	56 to 62
Ditto White	50 52	Konigsberg, Red	46 58
Lincoln, Norfolk, and	—	Pomeranian, Red	46 52
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	46 52
Scotch	40 44	Danish and Holstein	40 48
Rye	36 40	East Friesland	40 42
Barley, malted	38 42	Petersburg	40 44
Distilling	30 32	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	66 68	Polish Odessa	42 44
Beans, mazagan	—	Marianopoli	44 48
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	38 40
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	46 52
Peas, White	38 40	Barley, Pomeranian	30 34
Grey	40 42	Konigsberg	—
Maple	40 42	Danish	28 32
Boilers	40 42	East Friesland	22 24
Tares (English new)	42 44	Egyptian	22 24
Foreign	36 42	Odessa	22 24
Oats (English new)	22 25	Beans—	—
Flour, town made, per	—	Horse	34 36
Sack of 280 lbs	45 47	Pigeon	36 38
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	34 36
Baltic	50 52	Peas, White	36 40
Black Sea	50 52	Oats—	—
Hempseed	40 42	Dutch	20 26
Canaryseed	80 100	Jahde	20 26
Cloverseed, per cwt. of	—	Danish	20 24
112 lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	22 25
German	—	Swedish	24 26
French	—	Petersburg	21 25
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 190 lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 130 lbs to 140	—	New York	25 27
Rape Cakes, 60 lbs to 70 lbs per ton	—	Spanish, per sack	—
Rapeseed, 340 lbs to 350 lbs per last	—	Carawayseed, per cwt.	42 48

SEEDS, Monday, Jan. 18.—Fine English cloverseed is now more inquired for, and prices are well supported; the inferior qualities are scarcely wanted. Trefoil was quite as dear. Canaryseed was in fair supply, with a steady demand at former rates. Spring tares are scarce, and pointing up for choice qualities. Little passing in mustardseed of either sort.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis are from 7d to 8d; household ditto, 5d to 6d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Jan. 18.
 The show of each kind of foreign stock in to-day's market was very moderate. About average supplies of beasts were received up to our market this morning from our own grazing districts, as well as from Scotland, for the time of year; but, compared with Monday last, their condition was inferior. Notwithstanding that the weather has become colder, the demand for all kinds of beasts was in a sluggish state, at last week's decline in value. The top figure for Scots was 4s 6d per 8lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire we received 1,800 Scots and shorthorns; from Lincolnshire and the midland counties, 800 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 400 of various breeds; from Scotland, 700 Scots; and from Ireland, 400 oxen. We were again very moderately supplied with sheep, the general quality of which was by no means first-rate. Nearly all kinds met a slow inquiry; but we have no change to notice in prices. The best old Downs sold at 5s 4d per 8lbs. From Ireland, 600 sheep came fresh to hand. Calves—the supply of which was limited—sold steadily at Friday's improvement, in value of 4d per 8lbs. The best quality of veal realised 5s 4d per 8lbs. The pork trade ruled heavy, and in some instances, prices had a downward tendency.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Oaff.		a. d. s. d.	
Inf. coarse beasts	3 2 to 3 4	Pr. coarse woolled	4 2 to 4 8
Second quality	3 6 3 10	Prime Southdown	4 10 5 4
Prime large oxen	4 0 4 2	Lge. coarse calves	4 4 4 10
Prime Scots, &c.	4 4 4 6	Prime small	5 0 5 4
Coarse inf. sheep	3 4 3 8	Large hogs	3 10 4 4
Second quality	3 10 4 0	Neat sm. porkers	4 6 4 10

Lambs, 0s 0d to 0s 0d.
 Suckling calves, 21s. to 27s. Quarter-old store pigs, 20s to 26s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Jan. 18.

Fair average supplies of each kind of meat were on offer in these markets to-day. Prime beef, mutton, and veal were in fair request, at full prices, otherwise the demand ruled heavy.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.		a. d. s. d.	
Inferior beef	2 10 to 3 2	Inf. mutton	3 4 to 3 6
Middling ditto	3 4 3 6	Middling ditto	3 8 4 2
Prime large do.	3 8 3 10	Prime ditto	4 4 4 8
Do. small do.	4 0 4 2	Veal	3 6 4 6
Large pork	3 6 4 0	Small pork	4 2 4 10

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCEING-LANE, Jan. 19.

TEA.—The market is very quiet, and little change can be noted in prices. Common congou is quoted 13½d to 13¾d per lb.

SUGAR.—There is a rather active inquiry for the better descriptions suitable for home consumption, and a rather large business has been transacted at improved quotations.

COFFEE.—There is a steady inquiry for Plantation Ceylon, and holders demand advanced rates, which has checked sales to some extent.

RICE.—The market is exceedingly dull for most descriptions, but cleaned rice for home consumption has been in moderate demand, at about late rates.

RUM.—Prices of all descriptions are steady, with a fair inquiry for Demerara and East India.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Jan. 18.—A respectable amount of business was done in Irish butter last week; but the demand was not of an active character, being mostly confined to the best descriptions; prices 2s dearer for fine quality; for other kinds no alteration. In foreign no change worth notice. Bacon in good demand at full prices. Of hams and lard nothing new to report.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Jan. 16.—Trade continues tolerably brisk. Pears consist of Chaumontel, Beurré Rance, Easter Beurré, and Ne Plus Mourir. West India pine apples, shaddock, and other foreign produce still continue to arrive. Kent coals continue good; prices range about the same as last week. Barcelona nuts fetch 20s per bushel; and Brazil, 16s ditto. Oranges of all kinds are good and abundant. Among vegetables are some good broccoli, asparagus, rhubarb, and seakale. Winter greens of all sorts are plentiful. Cucumbers are scarce. Spanish onions may be had at from 1s to 2s 6d per dozen. Potatoes are being largely imported from the Continent, which causes all home-grown goods to sell heavily. Cut flowers consist chiefly of orchids, gardenias, heliotropes, poinsettia, pulcherrima, geraniums, violets, mignonette, heaths, primulas, camellias, cyclamens, hyacinths, and roses.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Jan. 18.—Only moderate supplies of English and Scotch potatoes have come to hand. The imports have been composed of 175 tons from Antwerp, 4 tons from Bremen, 300 tons from Rouen, 90 tons from Groningen, 200 tons from Dunkirk, 200 bags from Paris, and 180 tons from Hambro'. The trade still continues inactive.

HOPS, Monday, Jan. 18.—We have no alteration to report in our market. The demand continues active for fine samples, which are scarce and realise full prices.

WOOL, Monday, Jan. 18.—There have been numerous inquiries for most kinds of home-grown wool since our last report. They have not, however, led to much business; still, as the manufacturers hold unusually light stocks, a healthy trade is generally anticipated. The supply of wool now is very moderate.

TALLOW, Monday, Jan. 18.—The market is very quiet. Prices on the spot are P.Y.C. 53s 9d to 54s; January to March, 54s; March, 53s 6d per cwt. South American, 54s 6d; Australian sheep, 54s 6d; beef, 52s; and town tallow, 53s 3d per cwt.

METALS, Saturday, Jan. 16.—There has been a slight improvement in the demand for Scotch pig iron, at 55s 6d to 56s cash. Other kinds of iron are steady. Spelter is firm at 24½ to 24½ 10s per ton. Tin is rather dearer, Banca 115s, straits, 112s. Tin plates are a shade higher. Lead is in request, at 22½ for English pig. Most other metals support late rates.

OILS, Monday, Jan. 18.—Linseed oil is in moderate request, at 29s 6d per cwt on the spot. Rape moves off steadily, at 41s 6d to 42s. Cocoa-nut is quoted at 42s to 45s; Palm, 35s to 41s. Olive supports the late advance. Fine sperm is worth 75s; and head-matter, 78s to 79s. Turpentine sales about stationary.

COALS, Monday, Jan. 18.—Factors were obliged to submit to a reduction of 1s before any sales were effected. Stewart's 20s, Hutton's 20s, Haswell's 20s, Eden's 18s 6d, Lambton's 19s 6d, Belmont 17s, Gosforth 16s 6d, Tanfield's 13s, Hartley's 15s 6d, Wylam's 14s—Fresh arrivals, 203; left from last day, 284—Total, 231.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Jan. 19.—The demand is low and trade heavy. Prime meadow hay, 65s to 70s; superior ditto, 72s to 80s; inferior ditto, 50s to 60s; rowen, 50s to 60s; clover, 80s to 100s; inferior ditto, 70s to 90s; straw, 25s to 30s per load of 36 trusses.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19.—The sales of cotton to-day are estimated at 8,000 bales, of which 500 have been taken for export and 3,000 on speculation. The sales include 200 Pernam and Maranhão, at 6½d to 7d; 250 Egyptian, at 6½d to 9½d; and 2,000 Surat, at 3½d to 4½d. The sales since Thursday reach 30,000 bales, and the imports 5,000. The market closes with an upward tendency. Compared with Friday's rates, prices of the current qualities of American are 6½ and below are ½d lb dearer. All other kinds little changed.

Advertisements.

VOTES for MIDDLESEX.—

Several valuable PLOTS of FREEHOLD LAND for SALE, with private access to the river Thames, all fronting the main road, situate near POPE'S VILLA, TWICKENHAM; price from £85 to £95 each, including cost of conveyance. For particulars apply to W. C. Powell, General Commission Agent, 83, Chiswell-street.

THE CHURCH of the PILGRIM FATHERS.

The Church formerly assembling in Union-street, Southwark, knowing that the lease of the Chapel would terminate in 1855, commenced a subscription for building a new place of worship. In consequence of an investigation into the history of the Church having demonstrated that it was descended from the Pilgrim Fathers, a new idea arose of connecting the Church of the Future with the instructive memories of the Past, and to call it the Church of the Pilgrim Fathers. This idea was most readily and cheerfully accepted by the Christian Public. The late Hon. Abbott Lawrence entered warmly into the plan, and enlisted the sympathies of the brethren in America who were descendants of the Pilgrims. With the sanction of the Congregational Union the Church in Southwark, with the Minister and Deacons, were committed to the undertaking as one of public interest. Subscriptions were set on foot. A design (comprising a Pilgrim Hall and Church) was approved, lithographed, and widely circulated both at home and in America. An admirable site, after long delay and much difficulty, was secured. A portion of the committee seceded, including the Treasurer and trustees of the fund; but, having perfect confidence in them, those who remained did not then ask them to transfer the funds when they resigned their office. The Building Committee commenced the erection of the Pilgrim Hall; and when it became necessary to pay for the ground, the Treasurer and Trustees afterwards responded, and signed cheques for the amount. But when money was required to pay the contractor, the Treasurer and Trustees resolutely refused to advance any further sums out of the balance of subscriptions—viz., 614l.—they had in hand. The progress of the building has in consequence been stayed, and the Rev. John Waddington and the members of the Building Committee have been sued for the sum of 962l. An arrangement was made to meet the claim in three instalments. By their own subscriptions and the efforts of the Church the Committee paid the first instalment of 200l. Mr. Waddington visited Manchester and obtained 200l. and additional help from friends to meet the second instalment of 380l. The third instalment of 380l. will become due the 25th of this month. The Rev. J. Waddington and Committee are threatened with execution unless the amount be paid.

We, the undersigned, feeling deeply the extreme hardship of the case, deem it our duty, after full inquiry, to express our undiminished confidence in the Rev. John Waddington and the Building Committee, and our sincere sympathy with them in their existing trials. We propose hereby to commence a special subscription to enable the Building Committee to discharge their obligations, and to free Mr. Waddington from his embarrassing position, so that he may with freedom and satisfaction continue his efforts for raising funds to complete the building. We feel satisfied that the Nonconformists of England will respond to this appeal and not allow the Memorial Church of the Pilgrim Fathers to exist only in imagination. It must be a reality. The secession of a few will only stimulate the generosity of the many. The pledges given to our brethren in America must be honourably fulfilled. With promptitude and energy on the part of the friends of the object the work may be resumed with vigour, and its future progress will show that the friends of freedom are fully equal to the undertaking. The building will rise in its beautiful proportions, and endure for ages, to evince the gratitude of the present generation for the noble sacrifices of the past.

The Minute and Account Books of receipts and disbursements may be examined by any subscriber upon application to Mr. Apsey Pellatt, Holland-street, Southwark.

HENRY R. ELLINGTON, Watling-street, City, (104. 10s.)
 JOSHUA FIELD, F.R.S., Balham-hill, (104. 10s.)
 S. MORLEY, Wood-street, City, (4th Sub., 104. 10s.)
 APSEY PELLATT, Staines, (3rd Sub., 104. 10s.)
 DAVID WILLIAMS WIRE, Alderman, Lewisham, (3rd Sub., 104. 10s.)

The authorities for using these signatures can be seen by any Subscriber, or intended subscriber, at Mr. Pellatt's, Holland-street, and have been examined by the Editor of the "Nonconformist."

The following have forwarded subscriptions:—

	2 s. d.
Sir Culling Eardley, Bart. (2nd sub.)	5 0 0
George Hadfield, Esq., M.P. (2nd sub.)	5 0 0
Charles Curling, Esq., Clapham-common (3rd sub.)	10 10 0
Wm. Armitage, Esq., Manchester (3rd sub.)	10 10 0
Samuel Rigby, Esq. (3rd sub.)	10 10 0
John Rigby, Esq. (3rd sub.)	5 5 0
A Friend, by Apsey Pellatt, Esq.	10 0 0

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by Apsey Pellatt, Esq., Staines, Middlesex; the Rev. John Waddington, 9, Surrey-square; and Mr. Alderman Wire, Turnwheel-lane, Cannon-street, City.
 London, January 1st, 1858.

EDUCATION, LONDON.—Parents seeking

superior intellectual cultivation for their daughters, combined with earnest prayerful effort for their spiritual progress, may be supplied with a prospectus stating terms, which are moderate, with a list of first-class Masters in attendance, and with references of the most satisfactory character, by applying to H. V. Post-office, Ladbroke Grove, Notting-hill, London. In addition to the daily careful schoolroom training, the Sabbath teachings of one of the most earnest Evangelical Ministers in London is enjoyed—a Minister whose efforts have for many years been peculiarly blessed and useful to the young.

WRAY-PARK, REIGATE.—Miss SWAN.

WICK invites the attention of Parents and Guardians to her ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, in the above pleasant neighbourhood.

The Course of Instruction is comprehensive; for Accomplishments, competent Professors are engaged; and in the general Arrangements, it is attempted to combine the advantages of School, with something of the comforts and freedom of Home Education.

References and Prospectuses on application. School Re-opens on TUESDAY, January 20th.

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Capital, 10,000l., in 10,000 Shares of 1l. each.

Shares to be had by applying to the Secretary, Mr. W. J. Hurry, at the Office, 5, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, E.C.

Being Graduated, it is adapted to all ages, and all capacities of Scholars and Teachers; and induces mutual dependence, hearty co-operation, and stimulation, by comparison; and is the Cheapest and only Complete System.

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2s. An Outline of the System, with Specimen Pages of all the Books, will be forwarded on receipt of one penny postage stamp.

MR. and Mrs. FLOYD'S BOARDING-HOUSE. 35, ALDERGATE-STREET, LONDON. Comfort combined with Economy for respectable Young Men on leaving Home. Bed and Breakfast, 1s. 8d.; or by the Week, 9s.

RIMMEL'S BENZOLINE removes all spots from Silk, Velvet, Cloth, Carpets, &c. Price 1s. Sold by all the Trade.—E. RIMMEL, 39, Gerard-street, Soho, London.

TO MINISTERS.—A SUIT OF WOODED BLACK CLOTH, 4 1/2 ds., Dress or Frock Coat, Cassock or other Vest. Quality, fit, and workmanship guaranteed. Instructions for self-measurement and Patterns sent post-free. Personal attendance within five miles.

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EPPE'S COCOA. This excellent preparation is supplied in 1lb. and 1/2lb. packets, 1s. 8d. and 10d. A tin canister, containing 7 1/2 lbs., 11s. 6d.—James Eppe, Homoeopathic Chemist, 170, Piccadilly; 82, Old Broad-street, City; and 112, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

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Sizes.	Prices.	Weights.
1 1/2 by 3 yds.	5s. 8d. per pair.	weight 3 1/2 lbs.
1 1/2 by 2 1/2 "	7s. 8d. "	" 5 "
1 1/2 by 2 "	9s. 8d. "	" 6 1/2 "
1 1/2 by 1 1/2 "	11s. 8d. "	" 8 "
1 1/2 by 1 1/4 "	14s. 8d. "	" 10 "

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A four-roomed cottage, with every necessary, for	27 17 4
A six-roomed ditto, with every comfort, for	83 15 0
An eight-roomed house, in a superior manner, for	150 18 6
A twelve-roomed do., completely and elegantly for	389 8 6

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ESTABLISHED, A.D. 1700.

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Best Transparent Ivory-handled Knives—	per doz.	s. d.	per doz.	s. d.	per pair.	s. d.
Table Knives	24 0	10	28 0	10	Carvers	10 6
Best Ivory-handled Knives—						
Table Knives	29 0	10	28 0	10	Carvers	9 0
Fine Ivory-handled Knives—						
Table Knives	23 0	10	28 0	10	Carvers	7 6
Good Ivory-handled Knives—						
Table Knives	18 0	10	28 0	10	Carvers	5 6
Kitchen Knives and Forks—						
Table Knives	10 0	10	28 0	10	Carvers	2 6

Ladies' Scissors of the finest steel, the most finished workmanship, and in choice variety. Scissors in handsome cases adapted for presents.

Feniknives and every description of pocket cutlery. Deane's Monument Razor has been 160 years before the public, and is a plain, thoroughly good Old English Razor.—Price 2s. 6d.

FRENCH MODERATOR LAMPS.—The newest patterns of the season.—Deane, Dray, and Co. have completed an extensive and choice assortment of these Lamps.—Bronze, from 5s. 6d. to 6l.—China, complete, from 16s. to 7l. 7s. each.—Engravings with prices free per post.—Pure Colza Oil for the above Lamps at the lowest market price, delivered in London or the suburbs, periodically or on receipt of letter order. Deane, Dray, and Co. (opening to the Monument), London-bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

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Prices of Electro-Plated Spoons and Forks.	Best.	2nd Quality
Table Forks	per doz.	38s.
Table Spoons	"	40s.
Dessert Forks	"	20s.
Dessert Spoons	"	30s.
Tea Spoons	"	18s.
Mustard and salt, per pair, 8s.	Sugar Bows, 3s. 6d.	

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The unprecedented success of the far-famed Sydenham Trowers, invented by SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, Ludgate-hill, has acted as an incentive to them to use every effort to deserve the continued patronage of an intelligent public, so that they now submit their new and beautifully-fitting SYDENHAM GREAT COAT, in which is concentrated all the practical advantages of geometrical principles combined with a knowledge of the science of the human frame and its complex laws. For the SYDENHAM GREAT COAT displays the symmetry of the chest and the graceful and manly outline of the human figure, yet admits the greatest freedom of action, without discomfort or any derangement in the garment itself. In this new invention SAMUEL BROTHERS will prove their motto by deeds not words, for the SYDENHAM GREAT COAT combines the highest style of elegance and fashion with the most perfect comfort; and they therefore invite a trial, satisfied that the SYDENHAM GREAT COAT will ensure for itself an extensive patronage, as it is an elegant and economical garment.

"WHAT'S in a NAME?" This query can be answered by SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, LUDGATE-HILL, the inventors of the

SYDENHAM TROWERS.

for in the fashionable world there is associated with the Sydenham Trowers, a perfect idea synonymous with a graceful, easy, well-fitting garment, unequalled by any previous attempts. Besides ensuring comfort to the wearer, its cheapness should be regarded, as SAMUEL BROTHERS supply it in excellent fabrics for 17s. 6d., and the increasing demand for these trowers furnishes undeniable proof that the advantages are valued and appreciated. The Sydenham Trowers, are only supplied by the inventors, SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, LUDGATE-HILL.

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Although the ready-made department of this establishment is the most perfect in the kingdom, embracing such a subdivision of sizes that almost every figure is certain of obtaining an elegant and easy fit, combined with first-class workmanship, nevertheless, special figures and special tastes often require garments to be made to measure; to those L. HYAM'S system of business offers peculiar advantages, for at this establishment it is not left to the option of the salesman to fix the price to the customer, but a list has been prepared by the Proprietor himself, and calculated at a uniform and the lowest percentage of profit. L. HYAM earnestly invites the attention of the public to this department of his business, where no imposition or over-charge can take place, every customer obtaining a garment at the very lowest possible price, according to the quantity and quality of the material used. Clergymen, Ministers, and Professional Men will do well to visit this establishment, all the Black Cloths being of a permanent dye, and of warranted durability.

The 17s. Trowers, made to measure, already so popular, can now be had in a great variety of patterns.

Note the address—LAWRENCE HYAM, Merchant Tailor, Manufacturing Clothier, and Outfitter, 36, Gracechurch-street, City, London.

LAWRENCE HYAM, 36, Gracechurch-street, City, London, submits his price current for Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing, manufactured in the best style of Fashion and Workmanship, and warranted for durability.

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L. HYAM'S Overcoats, in Alberts, Capes, Sacks, Chesterfields, &c.	from 12s. to 50s.
L. HYAM'S Surtouts and Dress Coats	21s. to 50s.
L. HYAM'S Oxonian, Shooting, and Tourist Coats	10s. 6d. to 30s.
L. HYAM'S Trowers in every material, manufactured for the season	8s. 6d. to 17s.
L. HYAM'S Waistcoats in all shapes	4s. 6d. to 12s.
L. HYAM'S Youths' and Boys' Garments (of known celebrity), a magnificent stock, and an immense variety to be selected from.	

Observe! All goods sold at my establishment are of my own manufacture, and are marked the lowest possible price in plain figures, from which no abatement will be made, and they cannot be equalled even where double the price is charged.

Visitors to London can always save their railway fares by purchasing at this establishment.

THE BEST FOOD FOR CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND PATENTS.

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY, for making superior Barley-Water in fifteen minutes, has not only obtained the patronage of her Majesty and the Royal Family, but has become of general use to every class of the community, and is acknowledged to stand unrivalled as an eminently pure, nutritious, and light food for Infants, Children, and Invalids; much approved for making a delicious Custard Pudding, and excellent for thickening Broths or Soups.

ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS for more than thirty years have been held in constant and increasing public estimation, as the purest farinæ of the oat, and as the best and most valuable preparation for making a pure and delicate gruel, which forms a light and nutritious supper for the aged, is a popular recipe for colds and influenza, is of general use in the sick chamber, and alternately with the Patent Barley is an excellent food for infants and children.

Prepared only by the Patentees, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO., Purveyors to the Queen, 64, Red Lion-street, Holborn, London.

Sold by all respectable grocers, druggists, and others, in town and country, in packets of 6d. and 1s., and in family canisters at 2s., 5s., and 10s. each.

UNADULTERATED BREAD.—PURVIS'S WHITE and BROWN WELSH DIGESTIVE BREAD has been tested by some of the first Analytical Chemists of the day and pronounced to be PERFECTLY FREE FROM ALL ADULTERATION and is strongly recommended by the most eminent physicians, especially to persons of weak digestion.

TESTIMONIALS.

12, Wellington-street, London-bridge, Oct. 5, 1855.

Dr. Lever begs to thank Mr. Purvis for the Bread he has sent him. In Dr. L.'s opinion it is the purest Bread he has tasted; he has placed it before many friends (some professional, some not), all agree in their verdict, "The best bread I have tasted."—J. C. W. Lever, M.D., Physician Accoucheur to Guy's Hospital.

13, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square. Sir,—I have carefully analysed a loaf of your Welsh Bread, and I find it to be remarkably pure and sweet, free from all foreign or deleterious admixtures, containing nothing but the best wheat flour and water, mixed with the usual proportions of common salt, free from alum, and fermented in such a way as to render it light and easily digestible.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, and Analytical Chemist to the Honourable Board of Customs.

W. PURVIS, 8, Walworth-road; 199, Blackfriars-road; 10, High-street, Islington; and 42, Aldersgate-street.

Families waited on daily.

CHILBLAINS.—"CHILBLAINS!" said a Lady the other day. "CHILBLAINS!" who is complaining of CHILBLAINS while DURKEE'S GREEN MOUNTAIN VEGETABLE OINTMENT is to be procured, one pot of which will cure a dozen Chilblains!"

Sold in Pots, 1s. 1 1/2d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., by all Chemists in town and country.

Wholesale Agents, Frost and Sons, 64, Smithfield-bars.

PIGGOTT'S GALVANIC BELT, without

acid or any saturation, without shock or unpleasant sensation, for the cure of nervous diseases and those arising from cold, an inactive liver, or sluggish circulation, and has been found highly beneficial in cases of rheumatism, sciatic dyspepsia, neuralgia in all its forms, and general debility of the system. Mr. Piggott's continuous self-acting galvanic apparatus possesses the same peculiarity, requiring no acid or fluid of any kind, and can be regulated from almost an imperceptible degree to one of the greatest power.

Treatises on the above free on receipt of a postage stamp. Mr. PIGGOTT, Medical Galvanist, 523A, Oxford-street, Bloomsbury. At home daily from ten to four.

A FREE CHURCH MINISTER'S WIFE,

in a letter to the "Dundee Warder," of Feb. 8, says, respecting HARPER TWELVETREES' BOSTON PENNY PATENT SOAP POWDER, that it effects a great saving of time, labour, and money, and has been proved, after repeated trials, to be really valuable. The process is simple whitens the clothes, and in no way injures them. About one-half of soap at least is saved, two-thirds of time, and three-fourths of labour. Every family should try one Penny Packet.

Patentee, Harper Twelvetrees, Boston, Lincolnshire; and 148, Upper Thames-street, London. Sold by Ellis and Lloyd, 72, Newgate-street; Arnold, 35, West Smithfield; Tite, 86, Holborn-hill; Moore, 173, Borough; Rolfe, 443, New Oxford-street; and by most Chandlers and Oilmen. More Agents Wanted.

FOR GOUT, RHEUMATISM, AND RHEUMATIC GOUT SIMCO'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS

are a certain and safe remedy. They restore tranquillity to the nerves, give tone to the stomach, and strength to the whole system.

No other medicine can be compared to these excellent Pills, as they prevent the disorder from attacking the stomach or head, and have restored thousands from pain and misery to health and comfort.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1 1/2d. or 2s. 9d. per box.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, a peculiar remedy

for Indigestion, Flatulency, and Bilious complaints. The well known properties of these Pills are too highly appreciated in all parts of the world to require any commendation—the test of years has proved their efficacy in curing bile, indigestion, flatulency, sick-headache, nervousness, and debilitated constitutions. They invigorate the body, strengthen the faculties of the mind, and increase the appetite; old and young, rich and poor, resort to them when afflicted with any ailment, and none are disappointed in their effect upon the system.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World; at Professor Holloway's Establishments, 244, Strand, London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; by A. Stampa, Constantinople; A. Guidicy, Smyrna; and E. Muir, Malta.

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.—

Patronised by Her Majesty and H.R.H. the Prince Consort. Mr. HOWARD'S PATENT WHITE SUCCEDANEUM, for filling Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is used in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and in a short time becomes as hard as the enamel, lasting for many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, and arresting all further decay. Sold by all Medicine Vendors—price 2s. 6d.

TEETH.—A NEW DISCOVERY, whereby

ARTIFICIAL TEETH and GUMS are fitted with absolute perfection and success hitherto unattainable. No springs or wires, no extraction of roots, or any painful operation. This important invention perfects the beautiful art of the dentist; a closeness of fit and beauty of appearance being obtained equal to nature. All imitations should be carefully avoided, the genuine being only supplied by Messrs. GABRIEL, the old-established Dentists, from 3s. 6d. per Tooth—Sets 4l. 4s. Observe name and number particularly, 33, Ludgate-hill, London (five doors West of the Old Bailey); and 134, Duke-street, Liverpool. Established 1804.

Prepared White Gutta Percha Enamel, the best Stopping for Decayed Teeth, renders them sound and useful in mastication, no matter how far decayed, and effectually prevents Toothache.—In boxes, with directions, at 1s. 6d.; free by post, 20 stamps. Sold by most Chemists in Town and Country. Ask for Gabriel's Gutta Percha Enamel.—See opinions of the Press thereon.

Agents in London for Gutta Percha Enamel and Royal Tooth Powder:—Messrs. Prout, 229, Gifford and Sanders, 104, Strand; Hides, 10, Hungerford-street; Starling, Brothers, 35, Charing-cross; Pedler, 180, Hancock, 128, Fleet-street; Wilkinson, Bridge, and Co., 270, Regent-circus; Rouse and Co., 1, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square; Hopley, 7, Marshall, 16, Tichborne-street, Haymarket; Miss James, 5, Pantheon; Dietrichsen and Hannay, 63, Bannister, 436, Oxford-street; Baumgarten and Innes, 520, New Oxford-street; Morris, 70, Tottenham-court-road; Moore, 1, Craven-place, Westbourne-terrace; Sorton, 54, Neale, 178, Aldersgate-street; Beck and Co., 6, Finsbury-place; Sangster, St. John-street, Clerkenwell; Eades, 39, Goswell-road; Freeman, 13, Doughty, 26, Blackfriars-road; Richards, 40, New Bridge-street; Stephens, 112, Butler and Harding, 4, Cheap-side; Constance, 37, Bailey, 26, Lendenhall-street; Pollock, 129, Fenchurch-street; Young, 137, Minories; Brown, 27, Aldgate; and wholesale of the inventors and sole proprietors, Messrs. GABRIEL, Surgeon-Dentists, 33, Ludgate-hill, London and 134, Duke-street, Liverpool. Established 1804.

Nothing brings on Nervous Debility, Premature Old Age, and shortens Human Life, more than Diseases of the Chest.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCIPAL NOBILITY.

ROPER'S ROYAL BATH PLASTERS, for Coughs, Asthma, Hoarseness, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Croup, Hooping Cough, Influenza, Chronic Strains, Bruises, Lumbago or Pains in the Back, Spinal and Rheumatic Affections, Diseases of the Chest, and Local Pains.

Pitchley Hall, near Marlboro', March 18, 1857.

Sirs,—It is with heartfelt gratitude that I write these few lines, in order that sufferers from complaints similar to that under which I have myself laboured since December, 1840. I have been afflicted at intervals with croup and spasms, and, although I have tried many remedies, they were all next to useless, until a short time ago, when a friend coming from Sheffield brought one of your Roper's Plasters; and since that time I have experienced no recurrence of the malady. You are at perfect liberty to make any use of this letter.

I remain, yours truly, ROBERT POTTER.

Providence-row, Hull, Jan. 15, 1857.

Sir,—Having received remarkable benefit from Roper's Royal Bath Plaster, I wish to make my case known for the use of others. Some months ago I caught a severe cold, which brought on shaking fits. These settled in my chest. I became so ill that I required constant attendance. One of Roper's Plasters was applied, which produced relief at once, and now I am fast progressing to a recovery.—I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

MARTHA HANNAH ROBINSON.

Mrs. Granger, Whitham, Essex, writes:—"I have received much benefit from the use of your Roper's Plasters, once for a sprain of the back, and at another time for pain in the side." Dated Feb. 5, 1857.

PREPARED ONLY BY ROBERT ROPER AND SON, CHEMISTS, SHEFFIELD.

Full-size Plasters, 1s. 1 1/2d.; and for Children, 9d. each; or direct by post on receipt of 1s. 4d. or 1s. each in postage stamps. Sold by most Patent Medicine Vendors in the United Kingdom. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!—Be particular and ask for Roper's Plasters.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, and HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS says, that although she has tried Wheat, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

DEAFNESS, NOISES in the HEAD.—

Turkish Treatment by a retired Surgeon from the Crimea (who was himself perfectly cured). Just published, a Book, Self-Cure, free by post for six stamps. Surgeon COLSTON, M.R.C.S., 6, Leicester-place, Leicester-square, London. At home from Eleven to Four, to receive Visits from Patients.

A NEW SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.—THE

ANTISEPTIC TREATMENT.—Great results by harmless means. The most extraordinary cures have been made by this treatment in long-standing complaints. Cancer treated without pain, Lupus, Scrofula, Consumption, Throat and Skin Diseases, Ulceration and Irritation of the Mucous Membrane, Indigestion with nervousness, Diarrhoea, and other Chronic Disorders. See Treatise on Acacia Charcoal, post free, 1s. By W. Washington Evans, M.D., 12, Bernard-street, Primrose-hill, London.

FOR RHEUMATISM, FEVERS, COUGHS,

COLDS, &c.—In all the various forms of these complaints, from which numbers suffer so severely, particularly during the Winter Months, a more salutary Remedy cannot be resorted to, or one that has effected more extraordinary Cures, than the Genuine BATEMAN'S PECTORAL DROPS, which may be purchased at the Original Warehouse, No. 10, Bow Churchyard, Cheapside, and at most respectable Medicine Vendors either in Town or Country. Like many other valuable Medicines, however, it is very much counterfeited, which renders it the more necessary for Purchasers to be particular in inquiring for "Dicey's Bateman's Drops," which have the words "Dicey & Co." in the Stamp, and are the only genuine sort. In bottles, price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

THE AMERICAN INVENTION is the

great discovery of the age for the "Self-cure" of Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Timidity, Self-distrust, Loss of Memory and Appetite, Indigestion, Headache, Groundless Fears, Want of Energy, Mental and Physical, and a host of other alarming complaints, which soon yield to the curative powers of this scientific and extraordinary remedy. Also, Information on the Easy Detection of certain Derangements, &c.

Note.—This discovery will completely abolish doctors' exorbitant fees, mineral poisons, and the various vaunted nostrums of the day, as individuals can treat themselves—privately, and to a successful issue. Sent post paid to any address on receipt of Six Stamps, by Mr. Gilbert, Publisher, 40, Mary's-terrace, Walworth, London.

SYMINGTON'S HIGH PRESSURE STEAM

PREPARED PEAS, for SOUP. By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, No. 920, June, 1855.—Cheap, light, nourishing, and savoury Soup, made from these peas, in one minute, without boiling. An excellent light diet for all classes, an invaluable boon to the invalid. M. Soyer selected our peas for the hospitals at Scutari (see his "Culinary Campaign," page 34), and medical men of high reputation in all parts of the country strongly recommend them. Sold only in packets 1d., 2d., 4d., and 6d. each; and in tins, 1s. 6d. and 3s. each; also, prepared by the same process, Groats and Barley for Invalids, in tins, 6d. each; and Oatmeal, in packets, 1d., 2d., and 4d. each; Prepared and sold by patentees, W. SYMINGTON and CO., Bowden Steam Mills, Market Harborough.—Wholesale agents—London: J. and T. Wallis, 20, Duke-street, London-bridge. Edinburgh: J. W. Mackie, 108, Princess-street. Liverpool: Johnson and McGowan, Drysalter, Cork: Woodford, Bourne, and Co., Patrick-street. Manchester: G. N. Exton, 1, Cannon-street; and sold by all Grocers, Confectioners, and Provision Merchants throughout the Kingdom.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—A safe

and certain remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and other Affections of the Throat and Chest. In Incipient Consumption, Asthma, and Winter Cough, they are unfailing. Being free from every hurtful ingredient, they may be taken by the most delicate female or the youngest child; while the Public Speaker and Professional Singer will find them invaluable in allaying the hoarseness and irritation incidental to vocal exertion, and also a powerful auxiliary in the production of melodious enunciation.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 1½d., and Tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by Thomas Keating, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists.

IMPORTANT TO CLERGYMEN, PUBLIC SPEAKERS, AND SINGERS.

St. Paul's Cathedral.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in recommending your Lozenges to those who may be distressed with Hoarseness. They have afforded me relief on several occasions when scarcely able to sing from the effects of Catarrh. I think they would be very useful to Clergymen, Barristers, and Public Orators.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

THOMAS FRANCIS, Vicar Choral.

To Mr. Keating.

KEATING'S PALE NEWFOUNDLAND

COD LIVER OIL, perfectly pure, nearly tasteless, and free from adulteration of any kind, having been analysed, reported on, and recommended by Professors TAYLOR and THOMSON, of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, who, in the words of the late Dr. PEREIRA, say that "The finest oil is that most devoid of colour, odour, and flavour," characters this will be found to possess in a high degree. Half-pints 1s. 6d., Pints 2s. 6d., Quarts, 4s. 6d., and Five-pint Bottles 10s. 6d. Imperial Measure.

79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

KNOW THYSELF.—Marie Coupelle con-

tinues to give her useful and interesting delineations of character, from an examination of the handwriting, in a style peculiarly her own, and never before attempted in this country. All persons desirous of knowing themselves, or the true character of any friend in whom they may be interested, must send a specimen of their writing, stating the sex and age, and the fee of thirteen penny post stamps, to Miss Coupelle, 69, Castle-street Oxford-street, London, and they will receive in a few days a full and minute detail of the talents, tastes, affections, virtues, failings, &c., of the writer, with many other things hitherto unsuspected. To prevent mistakes all applicants are requested to enclose an envelope directed to themselves. Miss Fletcher says, "You have described his character very accurately. I. Adams, Esq.: 'Many thanks for your faithful portrait.' W. Gibbs, Esq.: 'My sister Fanny says it is quite correct.' Miss Curtis: 'I am most gratified with your faithful answers to my questions.' All communications are confidential."

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DEFORMITIES of the SPINE, Club Foot, &c., for the Reception of Private Patients. Established 1829, at 272, Marylebone-road. Physician, Dr. George N. Epps.

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£10,000 DAMAGES.—The condemnation of Mr. C. Meinig to this heavy sum for infringing the rights of the inventor of the Electric Chain will, it is hoped, make every purchaser particularly notice that no other fac simile or seal but J. L. PULVER-MACHER'S is marked on each box, together with the National Arms of the six countries in which they are patented, without which none are genuine.

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT MEDICAL ELECTRIC CHAINS cure in a few days, sometimes instantaneously, without the least pain or inconvenience, or any other medicine, the most severe chronic and acute affections, rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, head and tooth aches, lumbago, sciatica, liver and bilious complaints, constipation, deafness, epilepsy, spasms, paralysis, and many heretofore incurable maladies. For their infallible powers of giving relief to these complaints they have received a reward from the Great Exhibition, 1855, an adoption by the Academie de Medicine, Paris, and also the highest eulogiums from the medical books and journals of every country, and thousands of unsolicited testimonials of cures from all classes of society, supported by the celebrated Drs. Golding Bird, Pereira, Lardner, Duchenne, Pouillet, Oppolzer, and many others equally distinguished. So perceptible and salutary are their effects when worn on the body, under the garments, that we invite every invalid to test them before purchasing. Chains 6s. and 10s. 6d. The most useful are the 15s., 18s., and 22s., free by post.

J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 73, Oxford-street, adjoining the Princess's Theatre, London.

Agents—Weiss and Sons, 62, Strand; Savory and Moore; Butler and Harding, 4, and Wood, 117, Cheapside; Rew, 282, Regent-street; Williams, 54, Piccadilly; Bailey, 26, Leadenhall-street; Balmer, near the Angel, Islington; Pharmacie Italian, 16, Tichborne-street; Gould, 198, Oxford-street; Collins, Polytechnic; Freeman, and W. right, High-street, Kensington; Lidwell, 46, High-street, Notting-hill; French and Co., 18, Norton Folgate; Harper, 7, Turlington-place, Edgware-road; Parkes, Woolwich; and Rolf, Gravesend.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT

HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.? If so, use Miss Coupelle's Crinutrin, which has for many years been noted all over the world for its almost miraculous properties, and is the only remedy for restoring the hair that can be fully depended upon. It is guaranteed to produce whiskers, moustachios, eyebrows, &c., in a few weeks, and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair; checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, preventing its falling off, and restoring it in baldness, from whatever cause. Upwards of one hundred physicians recommend it in the nursery for producing a fine healthy head of hair, and averting baldness in after years.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers in the world. Price 2s., or will be sent post free on receipt of twenty-four penny stamps, by Miss Coupelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London. Family bottles, price 6s. each, containing the quantity of five small ones. At home daily, except Sundays, from Eleven till Five. "Five Minutes' Advice on the Hair," Whiskers, &c., with numerous testimonials, indisputable facts, which the sceptical are invited to read, and a list of hundreds of agents in England, Ireland, and Scotland, sent post free for two penny stamps.

HAIR DYE.—COUPELLE'S DYE is the only pure and efficient one extant; it changes the hair in three minutes to any required shade, from light auburn to a jet black, so beautifully natural as to defy detection, and will be found infinitely superior to the many disgraceful dyes now advertised, which smell horribly, stain the skin, burn the hair, and leave an unnatural tinge. Price 3s. 6d. of all chemists and perfumers, or sent free by post on receipt of fifty-two penny post stamps, by Miss Coupelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, London.

HAIR DYE.—BACHELOR'S INSTAN-

TANEOUS COLUMBIAN, in the New York original packets, at R. HOVEN'S Warehouse, 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury-square, E.C., and 5, Great Marlborough-street, W. Price 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s., black or brown. CHURCHER'S TOILET CREAM, may be had as above, price 1s.

THE GREAT LINCOLNSHIRE MEDICINE.

PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS.—

These Pills are the most effectual remedy for Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Spasms, Costiveness, Giddiness, and Sick Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Disturbed Sleep, Palpitation of the Heart, Colic, Jaundice, Gout, Dropsy, Asthma, Sore Throat, Ague, Biliousness, Erysipelas, Female Complaints, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Tic Douloureux, Scurvy, Eruptions of the Skin, &c.

PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS THE BEST FAMILY

MEDICINE.

Read the following cases of sickness, dizziness, rheumatic pains, &c., all cured by PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS:—

Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Noble, Hannah-street, West Hartlepool, dated Sept. 9, 1853:—

"Honoured Sir,—I now write you a few lines of the case of Mary Harrison, of Greatham, in the county of Durham. Her complaint was violent sickness and dizziness in the head, which so affected her that she could scarce go about. She tried many things which were recommended to her, but all did her no good, until she saw one of your bills respecting the Wind Pills. She tried one box, and the benefit she received was so remarkable as to induce her to persevere in their use. Now she is quite well, and wishes her case may be published, that others may receive benefit from them.—I now come to my own case. I have been afflicted with a very severe rheumatic pain in my right shoulder and a violent pain over the small of my back for a great number of years; but now, thank God, by taking two or three small boxes of your Wind Pills, I am as free from pain as any man living. If you think this of any use, you may make what use of it you please.—Honoured Sir, I remain, your obedient humble servant,"

"To Mr. Woodcock."

"WILLIAM NOBLE."

These Pills can be procured of any respectable Medicine Vendor, in Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each, or should any difficulty occur, enclose 14, 39, or 54 stamps (according to size), prepaid, to Page Woodcock, M.P.S., Lincoln, and they will be sent free to any part of the United Kingdom.

Persons residing in London can obtain the above Pills at Barclay's, 95, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Churchyard; W. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; J. Sanger, 150, and Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; M. Doughty, 26, Blackfriars-road; Dr. Kernot, Crisp-street, Poplar; and all the principal Medicine Dealers in town. By Raimond and Co., Liverpool, and Leith-walk, Edinburgh; Bewlay and Evans, Dublin. They are also sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors throughout the Kingdom.

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for the HAIR, 98, GOSWELL-ROAD, and 142, HOLBORN BARR.

NO MORE GRAY HAIR.—The most wonderful discovery of the present age is GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY HAIR DYE. It changes red or gray hair to a permanent and natural brown or black. Its application is most easy; it is as harmless as pure water, and yet its extraordinary power upon the hair is so effective and instantaneous, that the hair is coloured permanently the moment it is touched by the dye. Sold in cases at 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 21s.

FINE HEAD of HAIR, the Beard, Whiskers, and Moustachios.—The successful results of the last half century have proved beyond question that GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE possesses peculiarly nourishing powers in the growth, restoration, and improvement of the human hair, and when every other specific has failed. It prevents it from falling off or turning gray, strengthens weak hair, and makes it beautifully soft, curly, and glossy. In the growth of the beard, whiskers, eyebrows, and moustachios, it is unfailing in its stimulative operation. In bottles 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

GILLINGWATER'S HAIR DESTROYER, the most certain and elegant preparation for the removal of superfluous hair on the arms, neck, and face, so inimical to beauty. It is perfectly innocent, and is easy and pleasant in use. In boxes 3s. 6d. each.

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PORTABLE WATER-CLOSETS and COMMODORES, for the sick room, ships' cabins, &c., 11, 2s., 2l. 4s., and 3l.; also the Patent Hermetically-sealed Pan, with self-acting valve, for affixing to the seats of places in gardens, preventing the return of cold air or effluvia (a carpenter can fix it in two hours). Price 1l. Prospectuses, with engravings, sent for one post stamp.—At FIFE and Co.'s Sanitary Depot, 46, Leicester-square. Orders by post attended to.

RUPTURES

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT

LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 8d. Postage, 1s. 6d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, 1s. 10d. Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.

The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s. 3d. to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL has

now, in consequence of its marked superiority over every other variety, secured the entire confidence and almost universal preference of the most eminent Medical Practitioners as the most speedy and effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATA, DIABETES, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, NEURALGIA, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Its leading distinctive characteristics are:—COMPLETE PRESERVATION OF ACTIVE AND ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLES. INVARIABLE PURITY AND UNIFORM STRENGTH. ENTIRE FREEDOM FROM NAUSEOUS FLAVOUR AND AFTER TASTE. RAPID CURATIVE EFFECTS AND CONSEQUENT ECONOMY.

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A. B. GRANVILLE, ESQ., M.D., F.R.S.,

Author of "The Spas of Germany," "The Spas of England," "On Sudden Death," &c., &c.

"Dr. Granville has used Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious, but uniform in its qualities. He believes it to be preferable in many respects to Oils sold without the guarantee of such an authority as Dr. De Jongh. DR. GRANVILLE HAS FOUND THAT THIS PARTICULAR KIND PRODUCES THE DESIRED EFFECT IN A SHORTER TIME THAN OTHERS, AND THAT IT DOES NOT CAUSE THE NAUSEA AND INDIGESTION TOO OFTEN CONSEQUENT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PALE NEWFOUNDLAND OILS. The Oil being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil."

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"Dr. De Jongh gives the preference to the Light-Brown Oil over the Pale Oil, which contains scarcely any volatile fatty acid, a smaller quantity of iodine, phosphoric acid, and the elements of bile, and upon which ingredients the efficacy of Cod Liver Oil, no doubt, partly depends. Some of the deficiencies of the Pale Oil are attributable to the method of its preparation, and especially to its filtration through charcoal. IN THE PREFERENCE OF THE LIGHT-BROWN OVER THE PALE OIL, WE FULLY CONCUR. We have carefully tested a specimen of Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. We find it to be genuine, and rich in iodine and the elements of bile."

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12 Table Spoons, best quality ..	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0
12 Dessert Forks, best quality ..	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
12 Dessert Spoons, best quality ..	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
12 Tea Spoons, best quality ..	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0

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"Mr. J. L. Denman now supplies these Wines at 20s. per dozen, and as it is our rule not to speak in commendation of articles of which we are ignorant, it gives us much pleasure confidently to recommend these Wines to our readers."—Vide "John Bull," Jan. 17, 1857.

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A small useful plate chest, containing a set, guaranteed of first quality for finish and durability, as follows:—

	Fiddle, or Old Silver Pattern.	Thread, or Brunswick Pattern.	King's Pattern.	Military or Rose Pattern.
12 Table Forks	£ s. d. 1 18 0	£ s. d. 2 8 0	£ s. d. 3 0 0	£ s. d. 3 10 0
12 Table Spoons	1 18 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	3 10 0
12 Dessert Forks	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 10 0
12 Dessert Spoons	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 10 0
12 Tea Spoons	0 18 0	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 18 0
6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls ..	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0
2 Sauce Ladles	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 16 0
1 Gravy Spoon	0 8 0	0 11 0	0 13 0	0 16 0
2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls ..	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 6
1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl ..	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 3 9
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 7 0
1 Pair of Fish Carvers	1 4 0	1 7 6	1 12 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife	0 3 6	0 5 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
1 Soup Ladle	0 13 0	0 17 6	1 0 0	1 1 0
1 Sugar Sifter	0 4 0	0 4 9	0 5 9	0 8 6
Total	11 14 6	14 11 3	17 14 9	21 4 9

Any article to be had singly at the same prices. An oak chest to contain the above, and a relative number of knives, &c., 2l. 15s. 6d. Tea and coffee sets, cruet and liqueur frames, waiters, candlesticks, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process.

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Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; and they are put up in the usual style of boxes, containing one gross each, with label outside, and the fac-simile of his signature.

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12 Table Forks, best quality ..	£ s. d. 2 16 0	£ s. d. 4 0 0	£ s. d. 4 4 0
12 Table Spoons ..	2 16 0	4 0 0	4 4 0
12 Dessert Forks ..	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 10 0
12 Dessert Spoons ..	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 10 0
12 Tea Spoons ..	1 7 0	1 15 0	2 0 0
4 Sauce Ladles ..	0 18 0	1 10 0	1 12 0
2 Gravy Spoons ..	0 16 6	1 8 0	1 10 0
4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls ..	0 8 0	0 13 0	0 15 0
Mustard Spoons, ditto, each ..	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Sugar Tongs ..	0 5 0	0 8 0	0 9 0
Fish Knives ..	0 18 0	1 3 0	1 4 0
Butter Knives ..	0 5 0	0 8 0	0 9 0
Soup Ladles ..	0 18 0	1 3 0	1 4 0
Sugar Sifters, pierced ..	0 7 6	0 10 6	0 12 6
6 Egg Spoons, gilt ..	0 15 0	1 0 0	1 4 0
Moist-sugar Spoons, each ..	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 4 6

Discount for cash, £10 per cent. .. 16 15 0 24 7 0 26 18 0
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Complete Service .. 15 1 6 21 8 6 24 4 6

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Horizontal Silver Watches, very flat, jewelled in four holes, engine-turned cases, and enamel dials .. 2 15 0
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A Selection can be made from upwards of 1,000 Watches.

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	oz. s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons ..	30 at 7 4 ..	11 0 0
12 Dessert ditto ..	20 7 4 ..	7 6 8
12 Table Forks ..	30 7 4 ..	11 0 0
12 Dessert ditto ..	20 7 4 ..	7 6 8
2 Gravy Spoons ..	10 7 4 ..	3 13 4
1 Soup Ladle ..	10 7 4 ..	3 13 4
4 Sauce Ladles ..	10 7 10 ..	3 18 4
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls) ..	..	1 0 0
1 Fish Slice ..	..	2 10 0
12 Tea Spoons ..	10 7 10 ..	3 18 4
1 Pair Sugar Tongs ..	..	0 13 6
1 Moist-sugar Spoon ..	..	0 8 0
1 Sugar Sifter ..	..	0 15 0
1 Butter Knife, silver handle ..	..	0 12 6

Cottage pattern silver tea and coffee service. 57 16 2

	oz. s. d.	£ s. d.
Tea Pot ..	23 at 10 0 ..	11 10 0
Sugar Basin ..	11 11 0 ..	6 1 0
Milk Ewer ..	8 11 0 ..	4 8 0
Coffee Pot ..	28 10 0 ..	14 0 0

35 19 0

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12 Table Spoons ..	40 at 7 6 ..	15 0 0
12 Dessert ditto ..	25 7 6 ..	9 7 6
12 Table Forks ..	40 7 6 ..	15 0 0
12 Dessert ditto ..	25 7 6 ..	9 7 6
2 Gravy Spoons ..	11 7 6 ..	4 2 6
1 Soup Ladle ..	11 7 6 ..	4 2 6
4 Sauce Ladles ..	11 8 0 ..	4 8 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls) ..	..	1 19 0
1 Fish Slice ..	..	3 0 0
12 Tea Spoons ..	14 8 0 ..	5 12 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs ..	..	1 5 0
1 Moist-sugar Spoon	0 15 0
1 Sugar Sifter	1 3 0
1 Butter Knife, silver handle	1 3 0

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Queen's Pattern, richly chased, oz. s. d.
Tea Pot ..	24 at 10 6 ..	12 12 0
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Cream Ewer ..	8 11 6 ..	4 12 0
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SPANISH HAMS, 84d. per lb.; Westphalia ditto, 9d. per lb.; Cheddar Loaf Cheese, 64d. and 74d. per lb., very suitable for the private table; good Cheshire, well adapted for family use, 74d. and 84d.; rich blue-mould Stilton, 8d. to 12d.; matchless, ditto, the connoisseur's delight, 14d. Osborne's peat-smoked Breakfast Bacon is now in excellent condition, a great luxury to the domestic circle, 8d. and 9d. per lb. by the half side; Bath Chaps, sugar cured, 8d. per lb.; Butters in perfection at reasonable rates. A saving of 15 per cent. to the purchaser in all provisions; packages gratis.

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